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1918

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J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.

Pomona, N. C.

*The South Beautiful
and Fruitful*

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Visit Our Nurseries. Our nurseries can be reached without difficulty from the city of Greensboro, N. C., a trolley line, giving frequent and rapid service, passing near our office and grounds. The nurseries are also on the main automobile road from Greensboro to Winston-Salem. We also have a branch nursery of several hundred acres at Overhills, N. C., and a second branch at Friendship, in Guilford County, not far from Pomona, on the Greensboro and High Point highway

400 Acres in Nursery

Sixteen Greenhouses

J. Van. Lindley Nursery Co.

POMONA, N. C.

GUILFORD COUNTY, NEAR GREENSBORO

Branch Nursery in Harnett County

Also near Friendship in Guilford Co.

NURSERYMEN · FLORISTS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

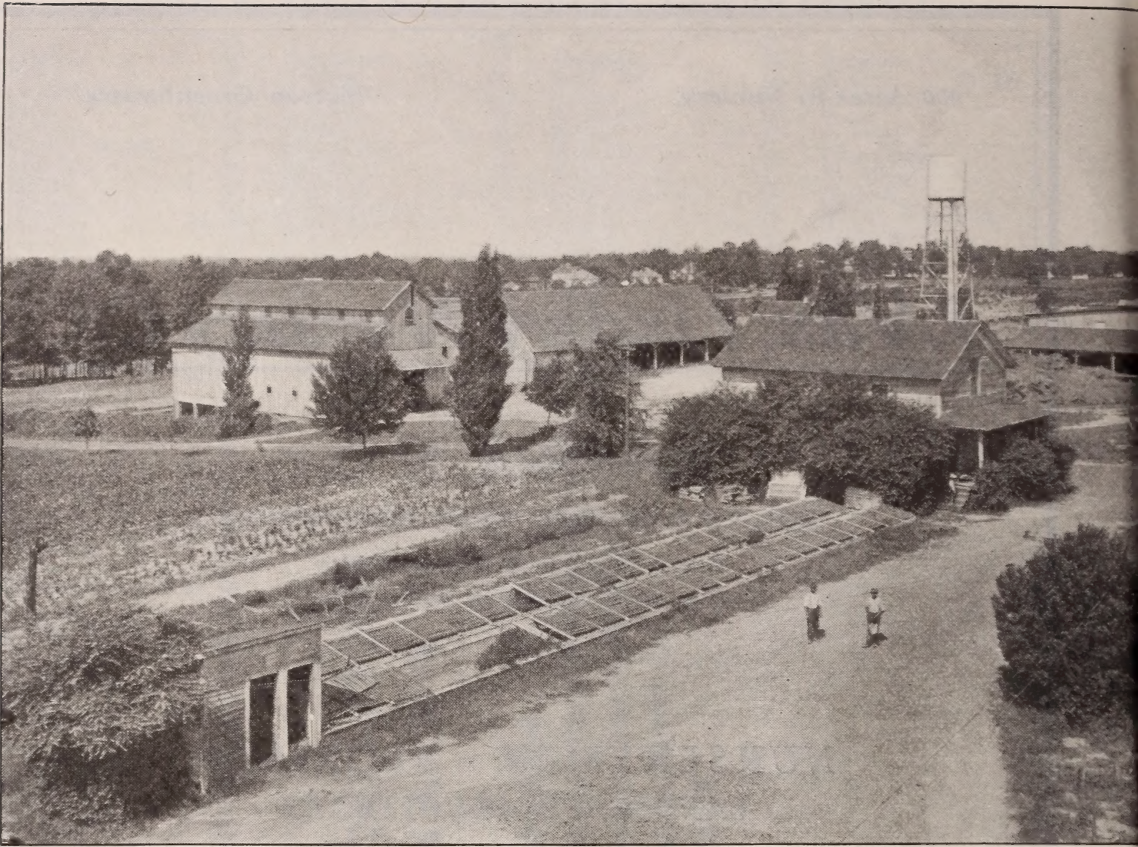
Fruit Trees and Plants
Nut Trees · Shade Trees · Evergreens
Shrubs · Roses



Names of trees and shrubs are in accord with the recommendations of the
American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, and
approved by nurserymen, florists, and landscape architects

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Three Generations of Tree-Growing

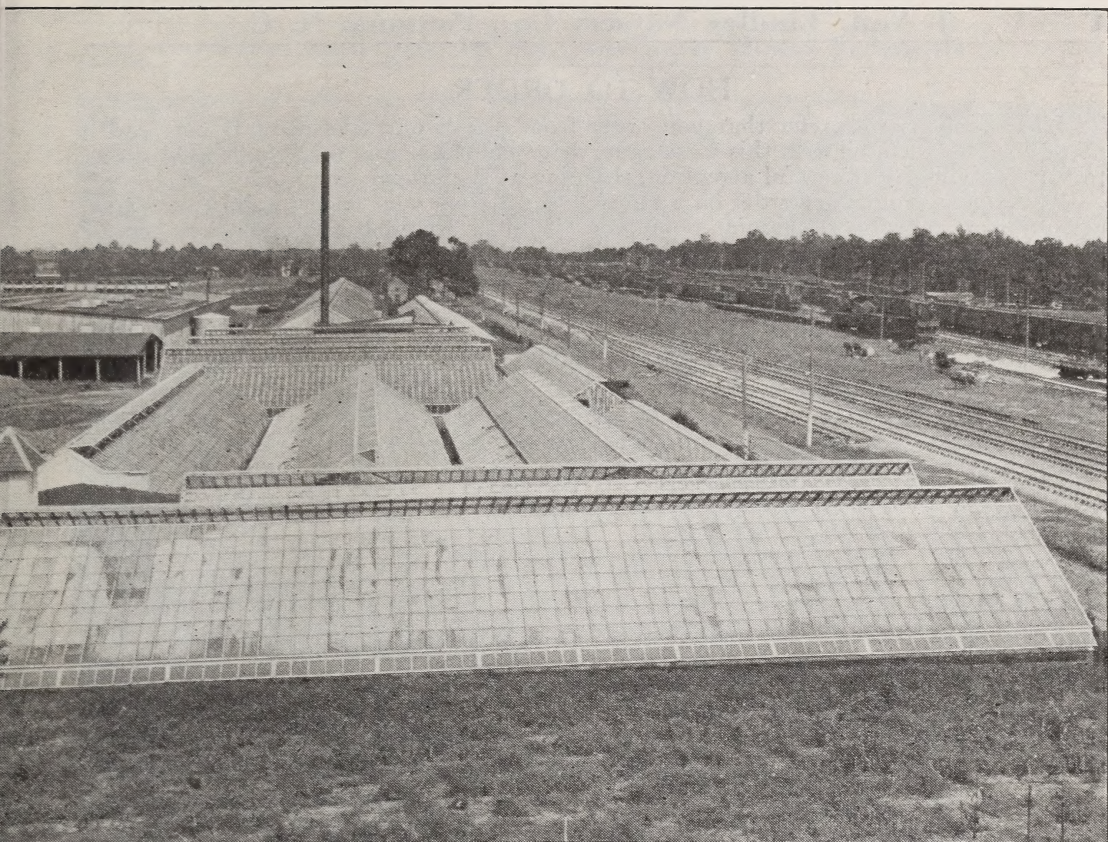
THE Lindley Nursery interests are now in the hands of the third consecutive generation of tree-growers—father, son, and grandson have all been engaged in horticulture for the twofold reason that they loved this noble pursuit and could therefore engage in it with an interest far exceeding the commercial consideration—the desire for gain—which formed the second substantial motive. It is but fair to say that, viewed from either standpoint, the enterprise is a successful one—all the more so, financially, because of the love of each member of the firm for things that grow.

One of the constant aims of the J. Van. Lindley Nursery Company is to hold fast to the deservedly worthy trees and plants, while accepting those new introductions that are worth while. This involves a pretty difficult problem; it means keeping out of the rut of clinging to the older varieties without giving the new ones a trial. On the other hand, it makes it necessary to recommend these more recent introductions with care.

In the various departments you will find numerous old "reliable standards," just as many as we have found to be really valuable and adapted to our climate. Here, too, you will see many of the new introductions, and you may rest assured, in every case, that we believe these to be all right.

We have a favorable soil and climate, and superior facilities in the way of skilled workers and modern equipment to produce high-grade plants and trees. Experienced growers have long ago learned that **it pays to buy for quality**, even when necessary to pay a little more for it, rather than to accept inferior stock; and we have hundreds of regular customers on our books—farmers and fruit-growers in high standing in their communities—who will gladly testify to the excellence of the stock we supply.

In most cases, Lindley trees and plants cost practically the same as stock of inferior or uncertain quality; but even when it costs more, ours is invariably **worth** far more than the difference, because of the strong, vigorous growth it makes and because of **what it produces**, which is the thing that counts. Lindley trees are of known pedigree and are **well grown**—have plenty of good roots; they make a sturdy growth from the first season. Our fruit trees bear profitable crops, and our ornamentals commence early to make an effective display. There are many other features that go to make Lindley trees and plants especially desirable, but this will help to explain **why** ours are especially worth while and abundantly worth what we ask for them.



THRIFTY TREES AND PLANTS ARE GROWN HERE

This section is noted as one of the most healthful to be found anywhere in the state. We are about thirty miles east of the foothills of the Alleghanies, and have a very equable climate—mild, without going to either extreme. Thus the things we grow will succeed both north and south of us—in fact, we have satisfied customers all the way from New York to Texas.

Even though nature is kind and other conditions exceptional, it would not be possible to grow good trees without thoughtful and skillful attention at all times. Our field forces know how to produce “Trees that Please” customers everywhere.

As further protection, we furnish with each shipment a certificate that our nurseries have been examined by the State Entomologist of North Carolina and found entirely free from contagious diseases.

EQUIPMENT AND SHIPPING FACILITIES

We own about 1,700 acres of land, all told, of which some 400 acres are planted to trees. On the home grounds at Pomona we have a modern and commodious packing-shed, arranged for the rapid handling and filling of orders.

The Southern Railway passes through our grounds, and cars are loaded directly from the packing-shed, thus saving time. Smaller shipments go by express. The Southern Express Company has an agent in our office, for convenience in handling express shipments.

AS TO OUR SALESMEN

We employ a large force of salesmen who cover most of the southern states during the spring and summer. Most of these gentlemen are personally known to us, and many have been in our employ for years. Every applicant for a position on our sales-force is carefully looked up, and we make no appointments until we have thoroughly satisfied ourselves that the candidate will be a credit to himself and to us.

In the mutual interest of salesman and customer, however, we feel bound to add that should anything occur which might lead to a misunderstanding we would consider it a great favor to be notified immediately of the fact. Such cases are extremely rare on our own force; yet, with our large selling staff (more than a hundred men), there is the possibility of such a thing, and we make this request in the spirit of helpfulness. Our representatives are nearly all practical tree men and will be glad to help you with your selections.

HOW TO ORDER

If convenient, we prefer that you order from one of our salesmen. If not, and if no price-list is inclosed with this Catalogue, write us for one and send your order direct to us. We will give it careful attention, shipping at the proper time.

Always make out your order on a separate sheet from your letter; write your name, address, post office, and shipping-point very plainly. Remit by post office or express money order, bank draft, or by cash in registered letter.

GUARANTEE. We use all means in our power to please our customers and have everything true to label. But we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any nursery stock, seeds, bulbs or plants we sell, except that we will replace free anything that proves not true to name.

SUBSTITUTION. When varieties ordered are already sold, we reserve the privilege of substituting other varieties of equal merit, or better, and ripening at the same season. Patrons not desiring substitution in any instance should so state in ordering.

REPLACING. When stock is delivered in good condition, our responsibility ceases. However, if it has been properly cared for, we replace all dead plants at half list price.

SHIPPING AND PLANTING SEASON

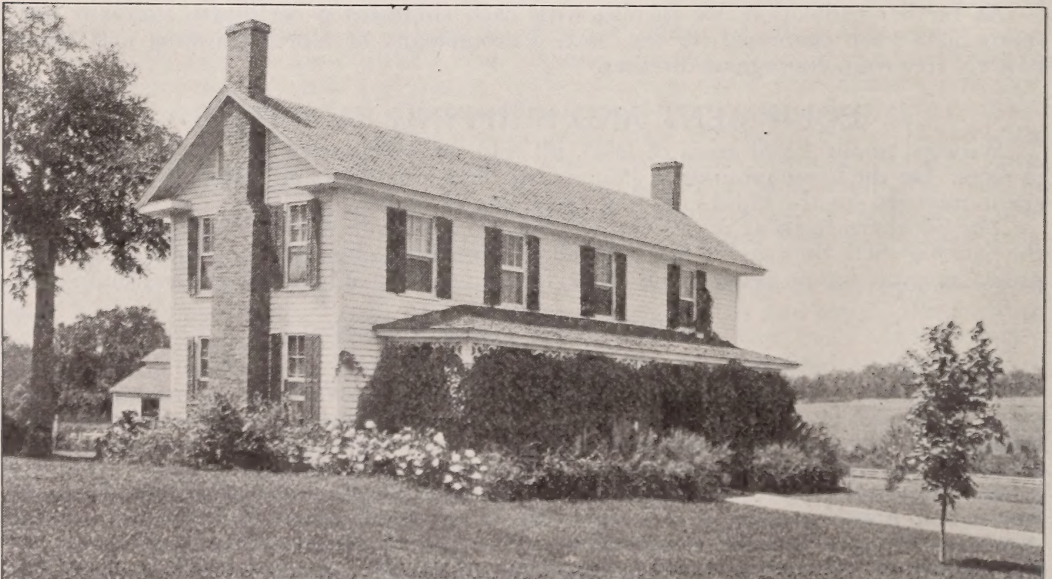
Ordinarily we begin shipping in November and continue to Christmas, then discontinue till about February 10, when we commence again and ship till about April 1. The planting season in the South is from November to April, when the weather is open and no frost is in the ground. We enter orders as received and ship as soon as we can.

WHERE WE SHIP. We ship with perfect safety to all the southern and border states, from New York to Florida. Last season we shipped with perfect safety to thirty states. We pack orders so they will keep in good condition for three weeks.

IF FROZEN IN TRANSIT. Nursery stock frozen in transit will not damage if handled as follows: Immediately on finding sign of frost in boxes, close them tight and place in cellar or bury in sawdust or dirt, and do not handle the stock until all signs of frost have disappeared. It will require perhaps ten days to draw the frost in this manner. Do not expose to light or air while frozen.

SHIPMENTS DELAYED IN TRANSIT and which open up too dry and appear to be shriveled should be soaked in water over night, which will resuscitate them.

"SOUTHERN PLANTINGS, HOME AND ORCHARD," a booklet just compiled, gives valuable information on plants and plantings for the home grounds, fruits for garden culture and the large orchard. We shall be glad to send you a copy, with our compliments, if you will indicate your wish for it.



The natural drapery of the vines, with shrubs at the base, makes a quiet rest-room of the veranda (near Greensboro, N. C.)



Shrubs and evergreens of this character do not obstruct the view from the windows, yet are tall enough to hide the foundation walls, Estate of J. B. Cobb, Sedgfield, N. C.

Pleasant Home Grounds Promote Happiness

Most persons have pleasant memories of a home, during some period of their life where deliciously sweet-scented honeysuckles or roses clambered up the pillars of the veranda, of great trusses of snowballs in early spring, and lovely spikes of fragrant lilacs, with their glossy, heart-shaped leaves.

For years and years southern homes have been noted for the great beauty of the trees, shrubs, plants, and vines which grew luxuriantly about the grounds. With the renewed industrial and agricultural prosperity of the South, the demand for new and choice flowering shrubs, plants, and vines, and shade trees for home and avenue plantings, has increased enormously. Everywhere people are appreciating the greater value in dollars of the well-ornamented property, whether private or public. Besides the pecuniary value attached to tree- and shrub-planting about a place, is the influence of refinement upon the lives of the individuals who are daily permitted to enjoy the beauties of the rich colorings of flowers and foliage and fruit—those marvelous gifts to man—during the four seasons of the year.

All of us have pride in our home surroundings. The surest and most permanent way of adorning the grounds is by planting various trees, shrubs, vines, and plants. We are pleased to announce that we have the stock and facilities to meet this demand, by increased plantings and propagations in our nurseries, with larger and better stock of tried varieties suitable for southern plantings. There are many familiar names to be found in these pages, as well as the names of new and strange plants, shrubs, and trees, but you can readily make these your friends. We assure you that they are all well worth planting, having been carefully selected and tried before we decided to list them here.

HOME GROUNDS SHOULD NOT BE LANDSCAPE BLOTS

Home planting is so important that many newspapers are urging their readers to set suitable trees and shrubs. The *Progressive Farmer* states the facts in this way:

"A man who sees no beauty in the sweep of the landscape beyond the prospect of the dollars the growing crops will yield, who has no interest in his stock beyond the profits they bring, who regards as unworthy his attention to the beauty of blossoming

flower or the cheer of singing bird because he cannot convert them into money, misses the best part of country life, even though he be a 'successful' farmer and owns fertile acres and overflowing barns. So the man who is willing to live and let his family live in an unattractive, ill-kept, out-at-the-heels sort of home, fails sadly to realize the possibilities of country life, or to appreciate the effect of environment upon character.

"We feel sorry for the man who confuses the means with the end, and imagines that he lives to acquire wealth, instead of desiring wealth because it will enable him to lead a more satisfying and useful life. If there is any man who thinks that it is more important for him to buy more land or to add to his bank account than to make his home convenient and pleasant for his wife, or attractive and dear to his children—we would warn him right now that he is making one of the greatest mistakes a man can make.

"The great object of most of our work is simply to have a good home—to make a place of rest and refuge for ourselves, a place of peace and gladness for those we love. How many of us who are farmers and housekeepers would labor half so hard or half so cheerfully without this inspiration of making a home—a place to be loved—for someone who is younger or less able to strive than we. To most of us it is one of life's greatest objects.

"We are not pleading for fine houses or elaborate grounds; we are not laying down any standard to which readers should conform. It does not take a big house or a great estate to make a pretty home. We have seen little cottages—little log-cabins even—which told, as plainly as words could do, to every passer-by, that someone lived there who loved the place because it was home, and gave thought and care and happy labor toward making it a place of beauty. Most of us must continue to live in homes which lack many of the luxuries and conveniences we should like, and to some of us these things will come slowly indeed. There is no reason, however, why any of us should be willing to live in homes which, because of our own lack of perception or energy, are really blots on the beauty of the landscape. Yet this is just what many southern farmers are doing."

THREE SIMPLE PRINCIPLES OF LANDSCAPE PLANTING

(1) Keep the lawn centers open. (2) Plant in masses. (3) Avoid straight lines. The following remarks by Prof. L. H. Bailey, formerly of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in his "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," will also help you in laying off your grounds:

"The motive of a true landscape garden is to make a picture. The picture should have a landscape or nature-like effect. The place should be one thing; it should emphasize some thought or feeling. It should have one central or emphatic object. Avoid scattered effects. Bunch or mass the planting. Distinguish sharply between the fundamentals and the incidentals—those things which are to give the character or tone to



Tall shrubs and the well-trimmed Privet hedge make a most effective screen on the grounds of Mr. J. Elwood Cox, High Point, N. C.

the place, and those which are embellishments or ornaments. Keep one or more spaces open. Plant the sides or boundaries with masses. Use single or individual plants only to emphasize or to heighten an effect, not to give it character; they are incidentals. Ornament should be an incident. Foliage is a fundamental. Greensward is the canvas on which the picture is spread. Plants are more useful for the positions they occupy than for their kinds. Walks and drives are no part of a landscape picture; they are a necessity, but they may be made to conform to the spirit of the picture. The place for walks and drives is where they are needed; otherwise they have no use or purpose. It is the part of a good landscape gardener to make his grounds conform to the buildings; it should equally be the part of an architect to make his buildings conform to the landscape. Make views to desirable objects in the outlying landscape or the offscap. Obstruct the views to undesirable parts. Aim for a good prospect from every window in a residence, including the kitchen. Shear the trees and bushes when hedges, curiosities and formal gardens are wanted; let them assume their natural forms when a landscape garden is wanted. Place no tree or plant until you are sure that it will mean something."

By studying the illustrations throughout this Catalogue, or by conferring with our Landscape Department, we believe you can vastly improve the looks of your place. Get the children's ideas, and make them feel that they are helping. They will take more interest in the home surroundings.

PLANTING AND CARING FOR TREES

Preparation of the Soil. Some plants thrive under adverse soil conditions, but, in general, ornamental trees and shrubs give the most satisfactory results when planted in fairly rich, well-drained soil, such as is suitable for vegetables. Most deciduous trees, such as Maples, Oaks, etc., do best in a mellow, loamy soil, fairly moist but well drained.

On poor ground, where plantings are desired, the fertility can be increased by compost, well-rotted manure, or any complete commercial fertilizer. Manure is the most satisfactory, as it adds humus, which loosens the heavy soils and retains moisture.

Dig the hole large enough to accommodate the roots without cramping, and plant the tree so that it will stand about as deep as it did in the nursery. Cover the roots with fine soil and pack it firmly; then shovel in earth and tramp down solidly till the hole is filled. Leave a little mound to keep water from standing after rains. A 2- to 3-inch mulch of straw around newly planted trees during the first summer is beneficial.

Shade trees may be pruned during the winter, or in the summer after the spring growing period is over. Cut out dead wood and stray shoots only, and let the tree develop into its natural gracefulness. The so-called practice of "topping" is unnecessary if the right tree has been chosen for the right place. Planting and cultural hints for evergreens, shrubs, roses, and plants will be found in connection with these various departments.



Roses and Honeysuckles are combined in this charming embankment planting at the home of Col. John N. Staples, Greensboro, N. C.



In arranging this planting of shrubs and hedge, full advantage was taken of the large trees which were already on the property. Residence of H. R. Bush, Greensboro, N. C.

Landscape Department

Our southern people are giving more and more attention to the appearance of their home grounds, and rightly so. We are beginning to realize in earnest that a yard overgrown with weeds or, worse still, a yard without a green thing in sight, looks mighty cheerless and uninviting. A mass of flowering shrubs or evergreens at the corner of the house looks much better than the bare wall, and a nice privet or barberry hedge around the lawn is far more beautiful than a wooden fence.

For years we have helped the progressive people of the South to arrange trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, and vines around their homes. This work has grown so that we found it necessary to organize a separate department that could give its entire time to landscape plans and planting.

This department is in charge of competent men who have had careful training and broad experience; they are prepared to render you valuable service, and will be glad to consult with you at any time about a complete new plan for your grounds, or a rearrangement of the present plan. Write us freely about it; ask as many questions as you like.

If you live close to Pomona, it would, no doubt, be best to have our representative make a personal call; or if you live at a distance, and can supply photographs and measurements, a plan can be worked out that will be almost as satisfactory as if your place were visited in person. We have a blank specially prepared for this, which will be sent on request. On large estates a personal visit and consultation will be advisable.

The Landscape Department will either take entire charge of the job, making the survey, arranging the lists, and executing the planting; or we will just make the plan and let you handle the balance of it. You will probably find that our handling of the whole work will be the most satisfactory.

A word as to the cost. It is our purpose to give our patrons this service at a price just as low as possible, yet it takes some money to pay actual expenses, of course. When the photographs and measurements are sent in, a plan can be made for the average-sized home for about \$5, planting-plan and blue-print included. When a man has to visit the place, we usually expect his expenses and *per diem* for the time actually involved. On large plantings, the cost for the planning is practically nothing compared with the total cost; that is, when the entire work is left to us, we do the planning at the lowest figure commensurate with good service, and in some cases the cost will be credited entirely.

Plans can be made at any time, but the planting should be done in the fall or spring. If you desire, you may come to the nursery and select the specimens that will be planted around your place. The important thing, however, is to make a start. Write us now, and let our Landscape Department help you solve your planting problems. It is just as important to know *what not to do* as it is to know what to do. We give efficient service.



Acer platanoides. Norway Maple. Very satisfactory as a lawn or street tree Grows rapidly, when given proper attention, to a height of 40 to 50 feet

Deciduous Shade and Street Trees

In the following lists are some of the best shade and street trees. These are the kinds that may be expected to do well with the least attention, but a little care will amply repay you in the better results obtained. The figures given in the following lists show the approximate heights which the various trees and shrubs will attain at maturity.

Acer. Maple. This popular group of shade trees is very hardy, vigorous, regular in outline, and rich in autumnal coloring. One of the most used and satisfactory trees for street planting.

dasycarpum (saccharinum). Silver Maple. Rapid-growing Maple with light green leaves. 40 to 50 feet.

Negundo. Ash-leaved Maple; Box Elder. A rapid-growing tree with foliage resembling that of the Ash. Makes a fine, broad, spreading tree. Not subject to scale. 30 to 50 feet.

platanoides. Norway Maple. Absolutely the best all-round shade tree. Forms a wide, rounded head of vigorous branches. Leaves deep green, usually five-lobed, turning yellow in fall. One of the best ornamental trees for lawn-, park-, and street-planting. Does best in a good soil. 30 to 50 feet. (See illustration, page 9.)

platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler's Maple. A conspicuous and valuable Maple, with reddish or purplish foliage early in the season. Introduced from Norway. 30 to 50 feet.

pseudoplatanus. Sycamore Maple. Similar to the Norway Maple; does not resemble a sycamore. Specially suited to coastal section. 30 to 50 feet.

saccharum. Sugar Maple. A well-known native tree, tall and stately, with richly colored foliage in the fall. A very popular permanent tree. 40 to 60 feet.

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum. Horse-Chestnut. A fine, globe-like tree. Flowers creamy white, spotted with yellow and purple, in spikes. Not suited for a hot, sandy country. 30 to 40 feet.

CELTIS mississippiensis. Southern Hackberry. A native tree with spreading crown. Dark green foliage; fruit is bright orange-red, resembling a small cherry. In good soil it is successfully used as a street tree. 40 to 60 feet.

FRAXINUS americana. American Ash. Leaves compound, with five leaflets; tree grows to large size. Good street tree. 40 to 50 feet.

excelsior. European Ash. Taller and more rounded than the American Ash. Leaves compound, leaflets nine to thirteen. Thrives in moist ground. 60 to 75 feet.

GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. A good lawn tree, free from insect diseases, much used in Washington, D. C., as an avenue tree; leaves resembling the Maidenhair Fern. Slow grower. 50 to 60 feet.

KÆLREUTERIA paniculata. Japanese Varnish Tree. A sturdy tree with ornamental green bark and large leaves, giving a tropical effect. Hardy as far north as Maryland. In midsummer the tree is covered with a beautiful canary-yellow bloom, resembling somewhat the bloom of the White Sourwood, except in color. Prune to form head. Blooms July 5 to 25. 30 to 40 feet.

LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua. Sweet Gum. Fine lawn tree, with star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn; corky bark. Native of the South. 30 to 60 feet.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. A large, stately, rapid-growing tree, with a narrow, pyramidal crown. Leaves four-lobed, bright green, and lustrous, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers cup-shaped, whitish yellow, marked with orange at the base. 40 to 50 feet.



Quercus palustris

SHADE AND STREET TREES, continued

MAGNOLIA acuminata. Cucumber Tree. A pyramidal tree with ascending branches. Leaves oblong, bright green; yellow in autumn. Flowers greenish yellow; May or June. Fruit rosy red, 2 to 3 inches long; seeds scarlet. 40 to 50 feet.

PAULOWNIA tomentosa. Empress Tree. A rapid grower. Leaves large, heart-shaped. Flowers fragrant, and in large, graceful panicles. Can be grown as a large shrub. 25 to 40 feet.

PLATANUS occidentalis. Sycamore. A fine tree for wide streets. Leaves broad, glossy above, downy beneath. The fruits are balls about an inch in diameter. The trunk presents a peculiarly mottled greenish white effect. 40 to 60 feet.

orientalis. Oriental Plane. Similar to our native species; grows in a great variety of soils and withstanding the smoky atmosphere of cities.

Populus. Poplar. Rapid-growing, effective, hardy trees, extensively used for windbreaks and temporary effect. The tall, columnar forms make valuable screens.

berolinensis. Volga Poplar. A new variety from the Volga River, Russia. Superior to Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, as it is more spreading than the latter and holds its foliage till late October. Attractive golden foliage in fall. Rapid grower. 30 to 50 feet.

deltoides monilifera. Carolina Poplar. Makes a quick shade, but sheds its foliage early. 30 to 60 feet.

nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. A tall, slender, rapid-growing tree; useful in producing attractive effects in many situations. 40 to 60 ft.

Quercus. Oak. Among the most impressive and picturesque of all trees.

Suited for lawns, parks, street, and avenue planting. Does best in a rich, loamy soil.

palustris. Pin Oak. A shapely and symmetrical tree, the drooping branches sweeping the ground and forming a broad, pyramidal crown. The leaves are a ruddy green when they unfold and a dark glossy green at maturity; deep, brilliant scarlet in autumn. Fairly rapid grower; desirable for street and avenue planting. 35 to 60 ft.

Prinus. Chestnut Oak. A tall tree with broad, open crown. Leaves similar to the chestnut—bronze-green in spring, orange and brown in autumn.

rubra. Red Oak. A native Oak that is not particular about soil. Leaves turn a rich purplish crimson in fall, hardly surpassed in brilliancy by those of any other tree.

SALIX babylonica. Babylonian Weeping Willow. Makes a large, weeping tree. One of the most popular willows for waterside planting. 25 to 40 feet.

elegantissima. Thurlow's Weeping Willow. Does not "weep" quite so much as the Babylonian Willow; foliage of a deeper green, silvery white underneath. A good tree; hardier than *S. babylonica*. 30 to 50 feet.

See other Willows, page 14.

Tilia. Linden. Handsome, well-formed, rapid-growing trees, used either for lawn or street planting.

americana. American Linden; Basswood. A valuable lawn and street tree. Large leaves; medium grower. Succeeds in almost all soils. 40 to 60 feet.

europaea. European Linden. Similar to the American Linden, but has smaller leaves. Succeeds well in this country. 40 to 60 feet.

platyphyllos. Large-leaved Linden. Native of Europe. Large, heart-shaped leaves, turning yellow in autumn.

tomentosa. Silver-leaved Linden. A comparatively new tree, with leaves dark green above and silvery white beneath. A fine lawn tree.

ULMUS americana. American Elm. A tall, stately tree with graceful branches; at its best in the larger type of landscape.



Volga Poplar, a stately and picturesque tree for roadside planting



This entrance, flanked by Thunberg's Barberry and blooming shrubs, makes a pleasing approach to Irving Park, a charming residential section of Greensboro

Distinctive Trees and Shrubs

The trees in this list are for special purposes, such as specimen plants on the lawn, flowering trees of tall and medium growth, and a few peculiar small trees that might be termed shrubs, but are really too large for that list. Look it over carefully; it will interest you, we feel sure. The dates given are the blooming periods. (See also pages 24 to 34.)

***Acer palmatum*. Japanese Maple.** Handsome shrubs or dwarf trees, valuable for planting as single specimens, grouping on the lawn, or in beds near buildings, giving a most pleasing color-effect.

***palmatum*. Green Japanese Maple.** This is the parent of all the Japanese varieties. The small green leaves are not so deeply cut as those of some varieties, but the foliage is a bright green in the spring and summer and makes a gorgeous showing in the autumn, when it assumes rich tones of yellow and scarlet. 15 to 25 feet.

***palmatum atropurpureum*. Blood-leaved Japanese Maple.** In the spring the star-shaped foliage is a dark red, turning to purplish red and retaining that color most of the season. Probably the best, and certainly the most popular, of all the Japanese Maples because of its effectiveness when placed where it has a background of green foliage. Makes a bushy specimen 10 to 15 feet high.

***palmatum dissectum*. Green Fern-leaved Japanese Maple.** A wonderfully beautiful variety which makes a broad specimen, with branches gracefully sweeping the ground. The fernlike or lacelike foliage is a rich, bright green. 5 to 7 feet.

***palmatum dissectum atropurpureum*. Red Fern-leaved Maple.** Like the above. Low, spreading habit. Leaves are as deeply and delicately cut as a fern, of a blood-red color when young, changing to purplish red and retaining that color most of the season. 5 to 7 feet.

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin. Mimosa Tree. An ornamental tree, with spreading branches, feathery foliage, and showy, Acacia-like flowers which are borne at the tips of the branches in large heads, pink or light yellow and pink. This tree forms a low, flat-topped crown and is remarkably beautiful in blossom. 20 to 30 feet. July 1 to 25.

AMYGDALUS Persica flore-pleno. Double-flowering Peach. A dwarf-growing tree which is completely covered with beautifully formed and highly colored flowers in spring. Makes a handsome show, either in masses or single specimens. White or red. 10 to 15 feet. April 1 to 15.

ARALIA chinensis. Angelica Tree. Small, tropical appearing tree with compound leaves 2 to 4 feet long. Will grow in dry, rocky, and clayey soil.

***spinosa*. Hercules' Club.** A small tree or large shrub, of tropical appearance, with stout, prickly stems. Flowers creamy white, in huge panicles. 15 to 20 feet. August 1 to 20.

DISTINCTIVE TREES AND SHRUBS, continued

CARPINUS Betulus. European Hornbeam. The leaves are of a regular, oval shape, with sharp teeth and undulated surface, golden in autumn. Wood hard; often trimmed into formal shapes. 20 to 30 feet.

caroliniana. Hornbeam. Leaves are elliptical, double toothed, and quite smooth. A good specimen tree; also useful for tall hedges. 25 to 30 feet.

CATALPA Bungei (bignoniodes nana.) A valuable tree of rather dwarf growth; forms an umbrella-shaped top of deep green leaves, striking in its effect. 7 to 10 feet.

CERASUS Padus. European Bird Cherry. A shrub or small tree bearing a profusion of dense, drooping racemes of white flowers in late spring. Fruit red or purple-black, about the size of a pea; a great attraction to birds. 20 to 30 feet. April, 1.

CERCIS canadensis. Red-Bud; Judas Tree. A small, shrubby tree, shapely and uniform, bearing masses of reddish purple flowers, resembling small sweet peas, before the leaves appear. 15 to 20 feet. April 5 to 25.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe; Grandfather's Beard. [A handsome, free-flowering shrub or low tree, the stout branches forming an oblong, narrow head. Leaves dark green. White flowers, in drooping panicles. Blue fruit, resembling a small plum. Best in shady places. 6 to 12 feet. May 1 to 15.

CORNUS florida. Common Dogwood. Blooms early in the spring and bears red berries in the fall. Makes a pleasing effect on the lawn. 20 to 25 feet. April 1 to 18.

florida flore-pleno. Lindley's Double-flowering Dogwood. The foliage is dark green on the upper side of the leaf, with a whitish green undersurface, in the autumn beautifully colored with scarlet and crimson. The flowers are pure white, with double center, and larger than those of the old familiar variety. Grows in shaded places and in full sun; is not particular as to soil. 15 to 25 feet. April 27 to May 3.

florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Flowers bright pink. Growth, foliage, etc., resembles the preceding varieties. 15 to 25 feet. April 1 to 15. See other Dogwoods, pages 26 and 27.

CRATÆGUS Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. Long thorns; glossy foliage; bright fruit in autumn. Much used as a tall hedge or screen. 15 to 20 feet.

Oxyacantha. Hawthorn. English Thorn, used for hedges. Clusters of fragrant white flowers in April; scarlet fruit. 15 to 20 feet. See also Pyracantha, page 21.

GLEDITSIA triacanthos. Honey Locust. A large, spiny tree with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, forming a broad, flat-topped crown. Foliage dark green and glossy, fading to pale yellow in autumn. Forms a dense hedge if planted closely and severely clipped. Flowers inconspicuous. Long pendant seed pods, with edible portion. 75 to 100 feet. May, June.

HAMAMELIS virginiana. Witch-Hazel. A low tree with large foliage and showy yellow flowers appearing as the leaves are brightening with autumnal coloring. Does best in moist places. 20 to 25 feet.

LAGERSTRÆMIA indica. Crape Myrtle. The most popular midsummer flowering shrub for the South. A strong grower, reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, and forming a good head, which is a mass of fine, crape-like pink flowers. May, June.

indica alba. White Crape Myrtle. Not so hardy as the pink.



Lindley's Double-flowering Dogwood

DISTINCTIVE TREES AND SHRUBS, continued

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. See page 21, under Broad-leaved Evergreens.

obovata. Purple Magnolia. A dwarf grower, covered in early spring with beautiful purplish pink blooms of large size, before the leaves appear. 10 to 15 ft. April 1 to 15.

Soulangeana. Very hardy and one of the most handsome trees in bloom. Its large, spreading head, sometimes 20 by 25 feet, is a solid mass of thousands of rosy pink buds which are light purplish white when fully expanded, making a flower show that is not excelled by any other tree. 20 to 30 feet. April 21 to 25.

MELIA azedarach umbraculiformis. Texas Umbrella Tree. A fairly good tree with a round, umbrella-like head. A favorite in the South.

MORUS alba pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry. An exceedingly graceful and striking tree for use in formal plantings. It has a straight stem and the branches sweep to the ground on all sides, completely hiding the trunk. The leaves are bright, shining green. 6 to 10 feet.

PRUNUS cerasifera Pissardii. Purple-leaved Plum. One of the most desirable of the purple-leaved trees, as it retains its color throughout the season and holds its foliage very late. A fine specimen for bringing color into the shrubbery border.

serrulata. Japanese Flowering Cherry. The famous Flowering Cherry of Japan. The flowers are very large, pink or blush, very full and double, appearing with the first leaves or slightly in advance of them. 30 to 40 feet. April 6 to 20.

serrulata alba. White Japanese Flowering Cherry.

persica vulgaris foliis purpuris. Purple-leaved Peach. Foliage a purplish red. Holds its color better than Purple-leaved Plum. 10 to 15 feet.

PTELEA trifoliata. Hop Tree; Wafer Ash. A shrub or small, round-headed tree, attaining a height of 25 feet. Fruit wafer-like, the seed surrounded by a papery marginal wing.

RHUS Cotinus. Purple Fringe; Smoke Bush. A curious, large-growing shrub, forming a broad, round-headed bush. Delicate fringe-like or feathered flowers in summer; when in full bloom, has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. 10 to 15 feet. May 20 to June 5.

Salix. Willow. Rapid-growing trees, valuable for their graceful aspect, showy catkins, and bright bark.

Caprea. Goat or Pussy Willow. A small tree with upright or ascending branches. Leaves green, relatively large and broad. Catkins very numerous, appearing in early spring before the leaves put out. Handsome in flower and greatly esteemed by reason of its earliness. 12 to 25 feet. February, March.

pentandra. Laurel-leaf Willow. Foliage is large, shining dark green on upper side, lighter green underneath. 20 to 30 feet.

vitellina aurea. Golden-barked Willow. Bark of the branches golden yellow, especially intense in color in the spring before the leaves appear. 30 to 50 feet. See other Willows, page 11.



Rhus Cotinus

SOPHORA japonica. Japanese Pagoda Tree. A medium-sized tree, with spreading branches, forming a symmetrical, compact head. Leaves compound, dark green, and glossy, fading with soft tones of yellow. Flowers creamy white, borne in large panicles in midsummer. 10 to 20 feet.

STYRAX japonica. Japanese Storax. A graceful small tree or large shrub with pleasing bright green foliage and showy, fragrant white flowers, borne in drooping racemes in June. 12 to 15 ft.

VITEX Agnus-castus. Chaste Tree. A showy shrub or small tree, with wide-spreading branches. Lavender-blue flowers borne in dense terminal racemes in June and July. Exhales an agreeable, aromatic odor when bruised. 15 to 25 feet.



Evergreens and shrubs in variety form the principal features of the boundary line screen at Green Hill Cemetery, Greensboro, N. C.

Coniferous Evergreens

For several years past we have been paying especial attention to evergreens, and have succeeded beyond our expectations in producing extra-choice specimen trees. We hope you can come here and see this stock; we know it will please you.

Evergreens require careful handling and planting, as they are extremely sensitive to injury by drying. They should not be allowed to dry out before planting. When there is no ball of earth around the roots, dip them in a puddle of thin mud, plant very carefully in properly prepared holes, water well all around, and keep watered if the planting is followed by a drought. Do not water while the sun is shining hot, as it will bake the soil. All large plants will be shipped with a ball of earth around the roots. Do not disturb this in planting. We catalogue only the varieties as best adapted to the South.

In the South, broad-leaved evergreens, such as *Magnolia grandiflora* and *Euonymus* succeed well, and good specimens can be had with ordinary care. See pages 18 to 21.

Evergreens are pruned mostly to keep them within certain bounds and to heighten the color effects in the spring, at the beginning of the growing season. *Retinisporas* and Cedars will readily send out new growth from wood three or four years old, and can be trimmed rather severely when necessary. On the other hand, *Arborvitæ*, Spruces, and Firs should rarely be cut back further than the beginning of the previous season's growth.

Abies *Fraseri*. **Fraser's Balsam Fir**. A slender, pyramidal tree. Leaves dark green above, pale bands beneath.

Nordmanniana. **Nordmann's Fir**. Most desirable of all the Firs for our climate. A little broader than the above.

Cedrus. Cedar. Among the most beautiful evergreen trees for park and lawns. They do best in well-drained soils, fully exposed to the sun.

atlantica. **Mt. Atlas Cedar**. A pyramidal, loosely formed tree sometimes 120 feet high. Leaves thick and broad. Cones light brown.

deodora. **Deodar** or **Indian Cedar**. Native of Asia. Succeeds well in most parts of the South. The leaves are bluish green, borne in tufts. The cones are brownish, 3 to 5 inches long. Grows in pyramidal form; suitable for lawn plantings. 25 to 40 ft.

Libani. **Lebanon Cedar**. A wide-spreading tree, with dark green foliage which sometimes shows a bluish or silvery tinge.

CHAMÆCYPARIS. See *Retinisporas*, page 17.

CUNNINGHAMIA lanceolata. Tree medium size; spreading branches disposed in whorls. Leaves 1 to 2 inches long, pale, lustrous green above, sea-green beneath.

CUPRESSUS chamæcyparis nootkatensis. **Nootka Sound Cypress**. Branches horizontal, rather stiff, drooping at tips. Foliage thick; deep bluish green. Quite hardy.

sempervirens **Royalii**. Similar in growth to *Cupressus pyramidalis*, but more compact and shaft-like. Small branches radiate from a main stem. 50 to 60 feet.

sempervirens **pyramidalis**. Oriental, or Italian Cypress. Most desirable where a formal effect is desired. Of compact and shaft-like habit; ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

- Juniperus. Juniper and Cedar.** Beautiful evergreen trees and shrubs. The columnar forms are well used as specimen plants or to produce architectural effect, while the spreading type is used as a ground-cover and as foregrounds for taller plants.
- chinensis albo-variegata.** Similar to *J. chinensis densiflora glauca*. Branches variegated with white and gold.
- chinensis densiflora glauca. Chinese Compact Blue Juniper.** Dense pyramidal growth, with bluish green foliage. Semi-dwarf.
- chinensis procumbens. Chinese Procumbent Juniper.** A strong, dense, procumbent shrub, with elongated stems and short branches. Grayish green foliage.
- chinensis Pfitzeriana.** Semi-spreading plant with beautiful light green foliage.
- communis. Common Juniper.** A hardy, shrublike tree, with broadly reaching and sometimes drooping branches. Foliage grayish green on under side, but much lighter on upper surface; very thick.
- communis hibernica. Irish Juniper.** Slender, pillar-like; branchlets decidedly erect, growing close to trunk. Foliage bluish green.
- excelsa stricta. Slender Greek Juniper.** Native of Greece and Asia. A very ornamental tree of slender columnar outline. Leaves grayish white above, green beneath.
- horizontalis. Trailing Savin Juniper.** Evergreen foliage bright green in summer, turning a bronze color in winter.
- japonica. Japanese Juniper.** Light green foliage, somewhat feathery in habit. A most desirable tree of erect growth.
- Sabina tamariscifolia. Savin Juniper.** A dwarf Juniper of procumbent, spreading habit. Foliage green the entire year.
- virginiana. Red Cedar.** Tall, beautiful, and hardy; succeeds nearly everywhere. Very dense; foliage green or bronzy.
- virginiana elegantissima. Lee's Golden Cedar.** Forms a columnar tree, the side branchlets curving effectively. Beautiful golden brown foliage.
- virginiana glauca. Blue Virginia Cedar.** A magnificent variety; highly valuable for specimen planting. Silvery blue foliage. Tall growing.

- Picea (Spruce) EXCELSA. Norway Spruce.** Best known of the Spruces. A majestic tree, originally of Europe; valuable for many purposes, such as lawn planting, windbreaks, etc. Rather pyramidal in shape; branches spreading and somewhat drooping. Cones light brown, 5 to 7 inches long.
- pungens. Colorado Spruce.** A beautiful tree from the Rocky Mountains, forming a symmetrical specimen of conical outline. Leaves glaucous-green.
- pungens glauca. Koster's Blue Spruce.** One of the most beautiful Spruces. Pyramidal. Young tip foliage light blue, deepening to silvery green at the trunk.



Norway Spruce

- Pinus. Pine.** Indispensable for landscape composition, windbreaks, and screens. Make beautiful lawn ornaments in large spaces.
- densiflora. Japanese Red Pine.** Of rapid growth and very ornamental, becoming more attractive with age. Leaves are bright green, tinged with blue, and measure 3 to 4 inches in length. Cone small and grayish brown.
- excelsa. Bhotan Pine.** Like the White Pine; leaves longer and more graceful.
- Strobus. White Pine.** A typical American tree. Limbs nearly horizontal, at regular intervals on the trunk. Needles are soft, blue-green, 3 to 4 inches long. Cones 5 to 6 inches in length. A rapid-growing, long-lived tree. 25 to 40 feet in this section.
- sylvestris. Scotch Pine.** A large tree inclined to pyramidal form when young but developing a roundish head. Leaves bluish green, 3 to 4 inches long. Cones reddish brown

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS, continued

Retinispora (Chamaecyparis). Japanese Cypress. A very important and inter-

esting group of conifers for park, lawn, mass plantings, and, in smaller sizes, for porch-boxes and tubs. Can be kept small by spring pruning.

ericoides. Compact grower; very effective on account of its color, turning from violet to green. The leaves are distinct and linear, giving it a healthy appearance. 1½ to 2 ft.

pisifera. Pea-fruited Cypress. The slender branches are open and graceful. The foliage is light green above and silvery beneath. It is one of the best Retinisporas.

pisifera aurea. Feathery, golden foliage. One of the most exquisite varieties.

pisifera filifera. Broad and bushy, with dark green foliage in pendulous thread-like strings. A fine variety for specimen planting.

pisifera plumosa. Small, dense, plume-like foliage of a light green color. Suitable for massed planting.

pisifera plumosa aurea. Same as the preceding, except the foliage, which is golden.

pisifera squarrosa. Light bluish green foliage; spreading and prickly. Growth dense, giving bush a distinct, spongy appearance. A great favorite with those who know it.

Thuja. Arborvitæ. Among the most useful evergreens; transplants easily, grows in almost any fairly rich soil. Their neat appearance

makes them valuable for groups and specimens; tall varieties make beautiful hedges.

occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. Valuable as a single specimen and for hedges.

Grows tall, but can be trimmed to any form. One of the best for southern home grounds.

occidentalis aurea. Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ. Tall-growing effective.

occidentalis Ellwangeriana. Tom Thumb Arborvitæ. Forms a low, broad pyramid, with slender branches.

occidentalis filicoides. Fernlike Arborvitæ. Foliage a bright rich green, fern-like and crested; very beautiful. A small tree of broadly pyramidal outline.

occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. Forms a natural globe without any trimming. Rather dwarf.

occidentalis Hoveyi. Hovey's Arborvitæ. Dwarf, dense little evergreen, having light green foliage and neat attractive habit. Popular for beds, borders, cemeteries, and house decorations, giving a pleasing formal effect.

occidentalis plicata. Lobb's Arborvitæ. Compact, rather tall, growing 15 to 25 feet. Foliage glossy green.

occidentalis pumila. Booth's Arborvitæ.

A dwarf globelike Arborvitæ, with bright green foliage. Fine for formal effects.

occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ. A valuable variety; effective in formal plantings because of height.

occidentalis Vervæneana. Pyramidal form. Golden and green colors are prettily mingled in the foliage.

occidentalis Wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ. Pyramidal form, low growth. Stout branches; dense, dark green foliage.

orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ. A columnar tree of rather loose growth, with bright green in summer, assuming tones of brown during the winter.

orientalis aurea. Chinese Golden Arborvitæ. Similar to above; but more compact; golden tinge on ends of branches.

(Biota) orientalis aurea nana. Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ. This variety is notable principally for its foliage, which remains yellow throughout the year. It is small and compact in growth, and withal a pleasing ornamental evergreen.

orientalis Seiboldii. Dwarf; symmetrical, compact growth and neat habit.

TSUGA canadensis. Canadian Hemlock.

Tall, graceful, dense, pyramidal. Foliage deep glossy green. Small cones. Makes a fine tree either singly or in groups.



American Arborvitæ



Aucuba japonica is well adapted to foundation planting. The glossy green foliage is not affected by dust, smoke, or gas, a trait of great value in city and town planting. Residence of Dr. C. W. Banner, Greensboro, N. C.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

This classification includes a number of highly desirable ornamental plants, which we have learned by practical experience to be splendidly adapted to southern planting. All are desirable because of their foliage, which remains bright and green the year round; many of them have lovely flowers and bright berries.

Most of the broad-leaved evergreens are easily grown. Given a fairly rich, moist, well-drained soil, and sufficient mulching to keep the roots from extremes of heat and cold, most of these will grow and thrive with comparatively little care, providing those charming effects of foliage and flower that every garden needs, and that are the admiration of all. Almost all do well in partial shade. The blooming periods are noted after the descriptions. In transplanting, the leaves should all be trimmed off, to insure success. Cut back stray shoots in early spring; otherwise they require little pruning.

ABELIA grandiflora (*A. rupestris*). A very free-flowering shrub. In the South, the dark, glossy leaves remain on the branches all winter. The white flowers, touched with pink, are borne in great profusion, and appear from early summer until frost. They are about an inch long and have a deep, slender throat. 4 to 6 feet. See illustration on opposite page.

AUCUBA japonica. **Japanese Laurel**. Recommended for city planting, because not readily affected by dust, smoke, or gas. The leaves are glossy green, and the plants always thrive best in partial shade. Aucubas are best when planted in groups or colonies, where the pistillate and staminate forms are in close proximity, thereby insuring a profusion of bright scarlet berries which hang on all winter. 2 to 4 feet.

japonica latimaculata. **Gold-dust Plant**. A shrub with glossy evergreen leaves, beautifully spotted with yellow. 2 to 4 feet.

AZALEA amœna. **Evergreen Azalea**. A very dwarf-growing plant, producing small, claret-colored blooms. Fine for low hedges or massing. April 3 to May 6.

Hinodigiri. Somewhat similar to above, but a more vigorous grower with heavier foliage. Covered with carmine flowers in early spring.

BERBERIS ilicifolia. **Holly-leaved Barberry**. Shrub with holly-like, dark shiny green leaves that persist nearly all winter. Partial evergreen.

BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. **Tree Box**. Succeeds in most well-drained soils, requiring protection, however, against extremes of both heat and cold. Some shade is nearly always desirable. Leaves small, glossy, bright green. Grows in dense, roundish form; valuable for formal planting. 10 to 20 feet.

sempervirens suffruticosa. **Dwarf Box**. Similar to the above, but more dwarf. Valuable for low hedges and edging. 2 to 4 feet.

CALLUNA. See page 38.



Abelia grandiflora. *A. rupestris*. A hardy shrub of great beauty. Evergreen South and nearly so North.
Grows to a height of 4 to 6 feet



Well-selected shrubs in a correctly arranged foundation planting, with Climbing Roses as porch screens, give distinction to the home of Mr. C. N. Cone, Greensboro, N. C.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

COTONEASTER horizontalis. Prostrate Cotoneaster. Dwarf shrub with horizontal branches and small dark green leaves. Flowers pinkish; conspicuous bright red fruit. Fine as a border plant.

ELÆAGNUS pungens reflexa. Bronze Oleaster. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath; margin of leaf undulating. Creamy white, fragrant flowers. January.

pungens Simonii. Foliage elongated, silvery on under side. Compact grower edible fruit.

EUONYMUS japonicus. Evergreen Euonymus. Handsome, large shrubs, with glossy green leaves, holding their color all winter. Very hardy. Red berries. 10 to 20 feet.

japonicus variegatus. Variegated Euonymus. Similar to the evergreen variety, except that the leaves are variegated. Effective when planted with the evergreen sort. 10 to 20 feet.

ILEX Aquifolium. English Holly. Leaves of intense, deep, shining green, with undulating, spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet. Conspicuous plant for winter effect, the glossy green foliage making a strong contrast with the scarlet berries. An excellent tree for the South, and may be grown in the North if protected in winter. Height 25 to 30 feet.

crenata. Japanese Holly. A shrub with small, glossy, dark green leaves and black berries. At a distance resembles boxwood. Perfectly hardy in the South and makes a good hedge plant. 6 to 12 feet.

opaca. American Holly. Well known as "Christmas Holly." The leaves are glossy green, rather thick, thorny along the edges. Berries bright red. Quite hardy. Very hard to transplant safely; all leaves should be cut off. 30 to 50 feet.

Laurocerasus, English or Cherry Laurel. Valuable shrubs, whose principal merits are their great vigor, beautiful, broad shining foliage, and ease of cultivation. They thrive in any ordinary, good, well-drained soil, but are not hardy north of Washington D. C. They attain a height of from 12 to 15 feet. The plants do not bloom until they are several years old, when they produce spikes of small white flowers.

caroliniana. Carolina Cherry. A hardy evergreen attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet, with shiny green leaves. A fine tree for grouping or to be used as a back ground. Can also be trimmed into formal shapes.

officinalis colchica. The broad, dark green foliage is gray-green beneath. 8 to 12 ft.

officinalis rotundifolia (viridis). Leaves short, broad, light green.

officinalis versailleensis. Broad foliage; very desirable.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

Ligustrum. Broad-leaved Privet. None of the broad-leaved evergreens are more desirable for foliage or bloom than the Ligustrums. They make handsome specimens and are extremely valuable in group plantings.

amurense. See page 35.

japonicum. Japanese Privet. A beautiful, broad-leaved evergreen shrub of dense and symmetrical outline. The creamy white flowers are borne in panicles and followed by purple berries. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall.

lucidum. Large, thick, dark shiny green leaves. Flowers white, produced in May and followed by black berries which are retained through the winter. Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet. A very desirable variety.

macrophyllum. Large, dark green leaves. White flowers, followed by black berries.

Massalongianum. Similar to *L. japonicum*; leaves narrower and longer.

nepalense. Similar to *L. lucidum*, but smaller in growth and leaf, and more compact. 5 to 6 feet.

sinense nanum. A dwarfish evergreen shrub of graceful habit, with small, glossy dark green leaves. Flowers are creamy white, disposed in numerous fluffy panicles. Blooms in great profusion in late spring or early summer, followed by blue-black berries literally covering the branches. 6 feet.

LONICERA fragrantissima. Honeysuckle. See page 30.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Common evergreen Magnolia of the South, with large, handsome white blooms which, combined with its large, glossy green leaves, remaining on throughout the whole year, make this the greatest of all the southern ornamental trees. 30 to 40 feet. June 5 to July 10. See illustration below.

MAHONIA Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Ashberry. A handsome, ornamental shrub, with dark, lustrous green, spiny-toothed leaves. In winter the foliage assumes a bronzy or coppery hue. Produces many yellow flowers in early spring. Berries blue or nearly black. 3 to 6 feet.

japonica. A very attractive shrub, with broad, irregular, glossy green, spiny leaves. Flowers yellow, borne in clusters in early spring. Berries bluish black, covered with powdery "bloom." 4 to 8 feet. April 10 to 25.

NANDINA domestica. Japanese Nandina. A beautiful upright-growing shrub, with numerous reed-like stems. Leaves deep green, tinged with red. Flowers white, followed by red berries.

OSMANTHUS Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Tea Olive. A beautiful, large shrub, with dark green, spiny-toothed leaves, resembling the holly. In the fall, and sometimes in the spring, it produces deliciously fragrant white flowers in great profusion. One of the most desirable broad-leaved evergreens. 15 to 20 ft.

PHOTINIA serrulata. Evergreen Photinia. A large evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red shade. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early spring. 12 to 15 feet.

PYRACANTHA coccinea (Crataegus Pyracantha). Fiery Thorn. A compact, much-branched evergreen shrub of low, spreading habit. Flowers white, in flat-topped clusters, in spring, soon followed by a wealth of golden yellow berries. 6 to 15 feet. May 7 to 15.

YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Evergreen foliage; of tropical appearance. Pure white flowers on stout stems 4 feet high, centered in the foliage. June 1 to 10.



Magnolia grandiflora



A thorough knowledge of the habits and blooming period of these shrubs, with the skillful arrangement, makes this one of the most pleasing foundation plantings in our section

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

Flowering shrubs always fill a very important place in making the home more beautiful; they come midway between large trees and such small plants as annuals and perennials. They are equally valuable, whether planted on the broad acres of a large estate or in the confined limits of a town lot.

Shrubs may be used in a variety of ways; the irregular-growing plants, like the Spireas, Hydrangeas, Berberis, etc., are very effective for grouping or "mass" planting against fences or walls, about house foundations, or along the side of the lawn. The uses of these and others listed on the following pages are almost limitless; every lawn offers new possibilities, and when given a simple but effective arrangement, each person's home grounds may have an individuality that reflects the owner's personality and taste.

For instance, the chief attraction of one place might be the lawn; a tasteful grouping of shrubs at the side would serve to make the central stretch of grass more prominent, and could even be so planted as to give the grounds the effect of being larger than they really are. In another place, tall and quick-growing shrubs might be employed to screen a building, unsightly fence, or hide an unattractive view; in still another, they could be planted to form a hedge, doing away with the common wood or iron fence altogether.

We are always ready to answer questions, and to tell our friends what shrubs will be best adapted to a specific use or location. Write us freely.

HOW TO USE SHRUBS

"The home grounds do not look finished without a few clumps of shrubbery on them, even though the trees may have been arranged and planted with extreme care and accuracy. Shrubs give a finished appearance which cannot be obtained in any other way, and they help to bring about a blending between the trees and the grass on the lawn. Both high and low shrubs should be used, and the blending will be all the more complete between the trees, shrubs, and the grass. Individual pieces of shrubbery should not be planted alone on the grounds, but always in groups, either with trees or other shrubbery. Because of their smaller size, more shrubs than trees can be planted on a given space; and because of variations in foliage and flower a wide range of color can be secured.

"There are two common methods of grouping shrubs. One is to plant a great many different kinds together, in order that some of them may be in bloom during the whole spring and summer. The other way is to plant a great many of one kind together and have a great mass of blooms of one kind for a short while only.



This grouping of shrubs and trees in the back yard gives a distinct sense of privacy. It can be reproduced almost anywhere at slight cost. Grounds of C. W. Gold, Greensboro, N. C.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

"A very effective and picturesque way of using shrubs in the home grounds is to fill in the corners where the walks enter the grounds, where walks curve or fork, and on the sides of the walks and roads.

"Frequently a walk stops abruptly. There may be a corner on one side of the grounds and a walk will be needed to go out in that direction, but there would be no reason for carrying it further. A mass of shrubbery where the walk ends would give a reason for its not going any farther, but without the shrubbery, it would not look pleasing at all."—*Prof. L. A. Niven.*

Planting. Where mass plantings of shrubbery are to be made, it will be best to work the ground to a depth of 15 inches, and then to dig holes for the individual plants. Set the plants slightly deeper than they stood in the nursery, and do not crowd the roots. Firm the soil well, and if possible, apply a mulch of straw or rotted manure over the beds the first year, to prevent excessive drying out.

PRACTICAL PRUNING POINTS

A healthy plant of good form should never be cut. It is best to trim back newly planted shrubs at the time of planting, to equalize the roots lost in moving. Cut out crooked or broken branches and shorten the longest stems about one-fourth, which will put the plant in proper shape for healthy growth. Spring-blooming shrubs, such as *Spiræa Vanhouttei*, *Deutzias*, *Weigelas*, *Snowballs*, etc., bloom on wood formed the previous summer, while



Shrubs and trees in our nurseries make a wonderful growth of roots. Here's the evidence



The dignified architecture of this building is greatly enhanced by the shrub planting.
Guilford College, Guilford, N. C.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Hydrangeas, Altheas, etc., which flower during the late summer, bloom on the wood formed the same season. *For this reason we must prune early-flowering shrubs directly after the blooms fall, and late-blooming shrubs during the winter.*

Owing to their habits of growth, the various shrubs require different methods of pruning in order to secure the best results.

Class 1. Deutzia, Weigela, Forsythia, Kerria, Lonicera, Philadelphus, and Spirea (except Anthony Waterer, Bumalda, and Callosa alba). This class of shrubs send up numerous shoots from the base, which, if left untrimmed, will make the plant too thick and decrease the number of blooms. Cut out, each year, a few of the oldest canes close to the base, and do not interfere with the younger wood.

Class 2. Hydrangea paniculata, Hydrangea grandiflora, and Buddleia. These plants are only at their best when severely pruned each winter by cutting back the new shoots to about two buds, and thinning out the older stems where they cross each other and are so thick that sun is excluded.

Class 3. Hibiscus, or Altheas, Calycanthus, Lilacs, and Snowballs generally confine their growth to a few main stems and should be allowed to grow more or less in a natural way. Simply cut out branches where the plant is too thick and remove the flower clusters after they wilt. Producing seeds takes much vitality from any plant.

Class 4. Hydrangea arborescens sterilis, Spiraea Anthony Waterer, Spiraea bumalda and Spiraea callosa alba. Remove the flower clusters directly after wilting, as these everblooming plants will only continue to bloom if so treated and kept growing by applying necessary food and water. Cut Hydrangea arborescens sterilis to within 1 to 2 inches of the ground every winter. The remaining Spireas of this class should only be thinned out from the base whenever necessary.

Class 5. Abelia grandiflora makes a very handsome plant under any condition, but where it is allowed to develop naturally it will form a somewhat straggling specimen. To keep them trim in appearance, prune back the longest stems, which causes the plant to thicken up. Every year remove a few of the oldest canes.

Class 6. Aucuba, Japanese Holly, English Laurels and Broad-leaved Privet. Trim in early spring, but only to obtain proper shaped specimens.

Blooming Time. The approximate time of blooming is stated in the descriptions, thus enabling you to select varieties that will give a succession of flowers and brilliant berries from early spring to midwinter.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum. Aralia. Slender, prickly branches and luxuriant foliage, which lasts until late autumn.

ACER palmatum. Japanese Maples. See page 12.



Berberis Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. Valuable as specimen plants or for hedges. Pleasing treatment of a city outdoor living-room.
Wisteria on the columns



Shrubs in variety give a wide choice of material for foundation planting. Residence of R. N. Watson, Greensboro, N. C.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

AMORPHA canescens. Lead Plant. A dwarf shrub of silvery aspect; hardy and free-flowering. Light blue flowers, in dense-clustered racemes. Feathery foliage. 2 to 3 feet.

fruticosa. False Indigo. Long, narrow, feathery leaves. Flowers dark purple, growing in loose panicles. 5 to 20 feet. May 15 to 30.

BACCHARIS halimifolia. Groundsel Tree. Branches angular. Leaves long, narrow, and deeply cut; color dull green. Flowers white. 6 to 12 feet. Sept. 1 to 15.

BENZOIN æstivale. Spice Bush. Shrub, attaining height of 8 feet, with bright green leaves, yellow flowers in spring, and scarlet berries in late summer.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Thunberg's Barberry. A beautiful Japanese variety of dwarf habit. The spray-like branches have spines on them, and are covered with small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. It bears a mass of bright scarlet fruit which is very attractive during the winter months. (See illustration, page 25.)

BUDDLEIA Davidii. Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac. Rapid grower. Long spikes of lilac-like flowers during summer. Attractive to butterflies. 7 to 10 feet.

CALLICARPA americana. Low-growing shrub, bearing clusters of purple berries which make it very effective in fall and early winter. 3 to 6 feet. Late July.

purpurea. More graceful than the preceding. Small whitish flowers in August and September; purple fruit, borne in clusters, remaining until mid-winter. 4 to 5 feet.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet Shrub. Flowers double, chocolate color and very fragrant. April 5 to May 7.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus. Blue Spirea; Verbena Shrub. Dense and compact. Leaves dusty green. Showy blue flowers, borne freely in late summer and autumn. Loamy, well-drained soil and sunlight are necessary. 3 to 4 ft. Sept. to frost.

CITRUS trifoliata. Hardy Orange. A thorny plant, 10 to 15 ft. high. Thick leaves, borne in threes. White flowers in spring; golden fruit in winter. Desirable for a tall hedge.

CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. Dense; hardy. Creamy white, fragrant flowers in erect panicles or heads. Very glossy, deep-veined leaves. Does well in shady places. 5 to 6 feet. July 10 to August 20.

COLUTEA arborescens. Bladder Senna. Flowers yellow, tinged with reddish brown; followed by large, inflated, highly colored seed-pods. Upright grower. 15 feet. May.

CORNUS alba sibirica. Red Siberian Dogwood. A shrub 6 to 10 feet tall, with bright blood-red branches. Flowers creamy white, followed by bluish white berries.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Cornus sanguinea. European Red Osier Dogwood. A spreading shrub with deep red or purplish red branches. Flowers greenish white; fruit black. 8 to 10 feet.

stolonifera. Red Osier Dogwood. Spreading habit; branches bright reddish purple. Flowers creamy white; berries white. 4 to 6 feet.

CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. Spiny shrub, with glossy, bright green leaves. Flowers red, large, and showy. 4 to 6 feet. March 20 to April 7.

CYTISUS multiflorus. A shrub 7 to 8 feet tall, with white pea-shaped flowers borne along the graceful, bending branches. April 25 to May 20.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. A woody perennial with its stems clustered, gracefully arching. Loaded in early autumn with drooping racemes of rosy purple flowers. Well adapted for planting with other shrubs or in masses. 3 to 5 ft. Aug. 10 to Oct. 1.

Deutzia. Showy, profuse-flowering shrubs of easy culture. The dwarf varieties are used as border plants, with taller varieties in backgrounds, or as screens.

crenata. Clear white flowers of large size. Plants thrive in almost any situation.

gracilis. Much used in foundation plantings about the house. Flowers white, single, and abundant. An especially good low-growing plant. 2 to 3 ft. April 17 to May 7.

Lemoinei. Dwarf habit; early and profuse bloomer. Flowers white. April 19 to May 4.

rosea. Resembles *D. gracilis*, but has pink flowers.

scabra candidissima. Double White Deutzia. Tall; double, pure white flowers.

scabra candidissima flore-pleno rosea. Double pink Deutzia.

scabra Fortunei. Large, double white flowers with yellow centers. 5 feet.

scabra, Pride of Rochester. Double, pinkish white flowers, borne in large panicles, under side of outer petals being rose. One of the best tall-growing varieties.

ELÆAGNUS longipes. Japanese Oleaster. An ornamental shrub, 7 to 8 feet tall, with leaves silvery on under side. The small yellow flowers are borne along the stems, followed by scarlet fruit.

EUONYMUS Bungeana. Burning Bush. Slender branches; dark green leaves; yellow flowers in clusters. Ornamental red and yellow fruit in red pods. One of the best shrubs for winter effects. 8 to 12 ft.



This home planting is only three years old, but it lends a "homey" atmosphere. In two or three years it will be perfection itself. Residence of W. A. Hewitt, Greensboro, N. C.



This house, in itself, is just as comfortable as the one on the opposite page; but it certainly lacks the homelike and inviting appearance

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (racemosa). Pearl Bush. A beautiful shrub with large, white star-shaped flowers in April and May and good foliage all the season. 6 to 8 ft. April 6 to 20.

Forsythia. Golden Bell. Very early-flowering shrubs with bright, golden flowers and conspicuous yellow bark. The drooping variety is valuable for covering large banks.

intermedia. Shrub, 8 to 10 feet high, with graceful, arching branches and lustrous narrow leaves; very floriferous. March.

suspensa. Drooping Forsythia. Long, slender, drooping branches and dark green leaves which persist till frost. Flowers yellow. 6 feet. March.

suspensa Fortunei. A more erect and larger grower than the above. Flowers golden yellow. 8 to 10 feet. March.

viridissima. Golden Bell. Erect, green-barked branches, narrow leaves, and golden yellow flowers in March. Very good bloomer.

HIBISCUS syriacus. Rose of Sharon; Althæa. Hardy, upright-growing shrubs, 8 to 15 feet tall, succeeding in almost any soil. Flowers large, in late summer, during a comparatively flowerless period. An especially good plant to give height and variation to the shrubby border or as hedges.

Ardens. Double; rich purple; fine.

Boule de Feu. Double; red.

Carneo-plenus. Double; white, with crimson center.

Cœlestis. Semi-double; clear violet.

Jean d'Arc. Double; pure white.

Duchesse de Brabant. Double; crimson.

Totus albus (Snowdrift). Single; white.

Seedlings. Assorted colors; for hedging.

Hydrangea. A group of shrubs including some of the most showy plants known. Flowers borne in large panicles, from July to September. Do best in a fairly rich soil.

arborescens. American Everblooming Hydrangea. Blooms from early May until the end of the growing season. The flowers remain pure white from four to five weeks, when they begin to change gradually to a light green. 3 to 4 feet.

paniculata. Foliage and habit similar to *H. paniculata grandiflora*. Single flowers in loose, open clusters. August 10 to September.

paniculata grandiflora. The old reliable variety, producing its white flowers in large panicles, often measuring 6 inches in diameter, in late summer and autumn. 5 to 7 feet. August and September.



The beginning of a good planting. Shrubs at the base of the porte cochere, with a screen of roses, will be a distinct gain

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. **Tree-form Hydrangea.** Same as preceding variety, confined to single stem, with main bush 2 or 3 feet above ground.

hortensis. **Japanese Hydrangea.** Very attractive when used as tub plants for decorating steps or porches. If used in the open ground, they should be protected with straw or litter during the winter months.

hortensis, Avalanche. Pure white flowers.

hortensis, La Lorraine. Pink or lilac-pink.

opuloides otaksa monstrosa. Pink or blue. July 15 to August 20.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. **Gold Flower.** A beautiful dwarf shrub, attaining a height of 1 to 2 feet. Leaves dark green. Large, single, golden yellow flowers, 2 inches in diameter, are produced freely. June 15 to September 1.

INDIGOFERA Gerardiana (Dosua). **Indigo Plant.** The lilac-purple flowers are produced in axillary spikes, in August. Largely grown in some sections to make indigo. August 1 to 20.

JASMINUM nudiflorum. **Naked-flowered Jasmine.** A graceful shrub, with quadrangular, drooping branches. Foliage dark green, falling in late autumn. Flowers bright yellow, opening in early spring, or on warm days in winter. 3 ft. Feb. to Mar.

officinale. **True Jasmine; Jessamine.** White flowers, deliciously fragrant, produced in terminal leafy clusters. Leaves dark green, glossy. A viny shrub. May 20 to June 30.

KERRIA japonica. **Japanese Rose.** Bright yellow flowers, giving striking effects in spring. Slender green branches 4 to 6 feet long, with rough-veined leaves. Foliage attractive throughout the summer. April 5 to 30.

japonica flore-pleno. **Double-flowered Kerria.** Double yellow blossoms, about an inch in diameter, appear early in April. The bush is of vigorous growth and spreading habit. 3 to 5 feet. April 16 to 30.

japonica laciniata. Similar to the Japanese type, but has finely notched leaves. April 29 to May 15.

LIGUSTRUM Iboia Regelianum. **Regel's Privet.** Branches dense and twiggy, nearly horizontal. Foliage frond-like, turning a dark red in autumn. Innumerable blue-black berries in fall and early winter. Blooms about May 15. 6 to 8 feet.

It will not be amiss to add that the foundation planting you put in for me last October has been very satisfactory. Every plant came through the winter alive and vigorous.—R. B. WHITE, Wake Forest, N. C.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Lonicera. Bush Honeysuckles. One of the first shrubs to start growth and attain full leaf in early spring. The fragrant flowers are followed by bright-colored berries.

bella albida flore-pleno. Fragrant, white, double flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries which persist for a considerable time. Erect. 6 to 10 ft. Apr. 5 to 25.

fragrantissima. **Early Fragrant Honeysuckle.** Very hardy shrub with small, delicate, scented, pinkish flowers. Leaves bright green, persisting more or less all winter. 6 to 15 feet. February and March.

Morrowii. Growth spreading. Leaves dark green and gray. White flowers, changing to golden; open in early spring. Berries scarlet. 4 to 6 feet. April 6 to 30.

Ruprechtiana. Somewhat similar to *L. Morrowii* except that this is 8 to 12 feet tall and the berries are golden. April 28 to May 20.

tatarica. A large shrub, 8 to 12 feet high, with spreading limbs. The pinkish white flowers appear in late spring. Berries are bright red. March 27 to April 17.

Xylosteum. **Fly Honeysuckle.** Dull green leaves. Blooms in late spring; yellowish white, often tinged with red, hairy on the outer side. Berries dark red or scarlet.

Philadelphus. Mock Orange. Old-fashioned shrubs, much admired for their fragrant, white, star-like flowers, which are borne in great profusion during May. Will succeed in partial shade.

Bouquet Blanc. A fine new variety with semi-double flowers. 6 to 8 feet.

coronarius. **Common Mock Orange.** A hardy shrub, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet, with upright, often arching, branches. Bright green leaves 2 to 4 inches long.

Deliciously fragrant, creamy white flowers borne in great profusion. May 7 to 26.

grandiflorus. **Large-flowered Mock Orange.** Rather tall, with graceful, spreading branches.

Leaves bright green, 2 to 4 in. in length. Its flowers are the glory of this famous shrub; they are large, pure white, and are borne in pairs of threes. 8 to 12 feet. May 7 to 21.

PHYSOCARPUS *opulifolius aureus* (*Spiraea opulifolia*).

A vigorous growing plant, 6 to 10 feet high, with flat-topped clusters of white flowers. Seed-pods red. Foliage golden in spring, darker the remainder of the season. May 7 to 21.

RHAMNUS *cathartica.* **Buckthorn.** A large shrub of fine appearance. Foliage dark, shining green. Berries black.

An excellent hedge plant, and will do well in poor soil.

RHODOTYPOS *kerrioides.*

White Kerria. Leaves ovate, with a long slender point, bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across, appearing in late spring. Blue-black berries retained throughout the winter. 4 to 5 feet. April 5 to June 1.

RIBES *odoratum* (*aureum*).

Golden Currant. Upright shrub to 6 feet. Leaves three-lobed, shining green. Flowers yellow, in clusters. March 15.



Philadelphus coronarius



No shrubs quite take the place of Spireas in foundation planting. Graceful appearance, profuse blooming, and permanence of foliage are strong points

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

RHUS canadensis (aromatica). Sweet-scented Sumac. A spreading shrub 2 to 4 feet tall. Leaves compound, three bright green leaflets, attaining a brilliant hue in autumn.

coriaria. Large-leaved Sumac. Flowers greenish, in long terminal panicles. Leaves large. Fruit red. 15 to 20 feet.

glabra. Smooth Sumac. A large shrub or small tree. Leaves compound, turning scarlet in autumn. Crimson fruit-clusters remain all winter.

glabra laciniata. Cut-leaved Sumac. Flowers in terminal panicles. Fruit crimson. Leaflets deeply cut, like a fern; color beautiful in autumn. 10 to 15 feet.

typhina. Staghorn Sumac. A large shrub. Leaves compound, turning to autumnal tones of scarlet, crimson, purple, and orange.

typhina laciniata. Cut-leaf Staghorn Sumac. Flowers in dense terminal panicles. Fruit red. Leaflets distinctly cut. Should be cut back occasionally so as to produce more vigorous shoots. Brilliant fall coloring. Suitable for very dry soil.

Rosa. Rose. A great many Roses are being used in the South for borders as well as for bedding. By planting tall-growing hybrids in the back, with everblooming Hybrid Teas in front, and perhaps some Tea Roses in front of these, you can get a very beautiful effect. See pages 42 to 46 for varieties.

blanda. Meadow Rose. Large pink flowers followed by red fruits. Erect habit; good for mass planting. Red bark conspicuous in winter. May 7.

carolina. An upright shrub with numerous branches armed with hooked spines. Leaves bright green. Flowers pink, in flat-topped clusters. Fruit red, profuse, and showy.

rubiginosa. Sweetbrier. Dense shrub, growing to 6 feet. Flowers orange-red to scarlet. A handsome hardy Rose of compact habit, with bright green foliage exhaling a very agreeable aromatic odor. May 15 to 25.

rugosa. Japanese Wrinkled Rose. So called because of its peculiarly "drawn" and wrinkled leaves. Upright growth; branches spreading. Flowers are large and showy, red and white, followed by large, bright red berries. 4 to 6 feet. April 27 to May 12.

SAMBUCUS nigra albo-variegata. A beautiful shrub with distinct variegated foliage.

nigra aurea. An unusual and very attractive form of the well-known Elder with bright yellow leaves. Flowers white, in large, flat clusters in early or midsummer. Berries small, black, and shining. Should have moist, rich soil. 10 to 12 feet.

nigra laciniata. Finely cut green foliage.

SORBARIA sorbifolia. Leaves like those of the Mountain-Ash, very large. Long terminal spikes and white flowers. A distinct type. 6 to 7 feet. Latter part of June.

"I desire to thank you for the promptness in filling my order and for the services of your landscape department in assisting us in making proper selections. We can see there will be a great improvement in our home surroundings when the shrubs develop properly."—E. B. JEFFRESS, Greensboro Daily News, Greensboro, N. C.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Spiraea. Spirea. An indispensable group of free-flowering shrubs showing great diversity in size, character, and time of bloom. They are exceedingly showy and do best in a fairly rich soil.

SPIRÆAS, EARLY-BLOOMING.

cantonensis (Reevesiana). Beautiful clusters of white flowers which completely cover the branches. 5 to 6 feet. April and May.

prunifolia flore-pleno. Bridal Wreath. Long sprays of white, double flowers, practically covering the stem. 4 to 6 feet. March 20.

Thunbergii. Low-growing, rounded form. Delicate foliage, which takes and retains the most lovely tints in autumn. Small, white flowers in profusion in March. A fine plant.



Spiraea Vanhouttei

Vanhouttei. The finest and most satisfactory of all Spireas, either singly or among other shrubs. It forms a round and graceful bush, with arching branches, which in April and May are set from end to end with beautiful white blossoms. A shrub which cannot be overlooked.

SPIRÆAS, EVERBLOOMING.

Bumalda. Clusters of beautiful rose-colored flowers in corymbs. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.

Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Free-flowering. Crimson blooms in rather dense corymbs. A compact shrub. 3 to 4 feet. Blooms from June to frost if kept growing and the old heads clipped off.

callosa alba. White flowers in dense corymbs. 2 to 3 feet. June to September.



Spiraea Anthony Waterer

SPIRÆAS, LATE-BLOOMING.

alba. Meadowsweet. Usually upright, but often droops gracefully, making a spreading effect. White flowers in panicles. 4 to 5 feet. July to September.

Billiardii. Brown, hairy branches; double-toothed foliage; bright pink flowers. 4 to 5 feet. June and July.

canescens (argentea). Panicles of white bloom from May to July. 6 to 8 feet.

Douglasii. Flowers deep pink, in dense panicles. Better foliage than that of *S. Billiardii*. Upright grower. 4 to 6 feet. June and July.

latifolia. Queen of the Meadow. Upright, branching. Flowers in panicles; white, larger than *S. alba*, sometimes lightly blushed. 5 feet. June and July.



Spiraea Billiardii

**HARDY FLOWERING
SHRUBS, continued**

Spiræa salicifolia. Willow-leaved Spirea. Upright grower. Flowers light pink or whitish, in panicles. 4 to 5 feet. July to September.

sorbifolia. See **Sorbaria**, page 31.

tomentosa. Shrub, 3 to 4 feet. Leaves dark green, coated on underside with yellow or grey down. Flowers pink, in spikes 3 to 8 inches long.

STYRAX. See page 14.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Snowberry. Flowers white or light pink in summer, ripening great clusters of white berries about a half-inch in diameter in the fall. 3 to 5 feet.

vulgaris. Coral Berry; Indian Currant. Bright green leaves. Red flowers in summer. Masses of red or purple berries persist nearly all winter. Grows readily. 3 to 5 feet.



Syringa. Lilac. Beautiful free-

Marie Legraye

flowering shrubs with fragrant, paniced blooms in spring. The common Lilac (*S. vulgaris*) is widely known and admired, but more attention should be directed to some of the newer varieties which possess admirable qualities.

Josikæa. Hungarian Lilac. Flowers violet, in long narrow panicles. Upright habit, with dark green, pointed leaves. May 7 to 23.

persica alba. Persian Lilac. Flowers white. A graceful shrubby plant with narrow leaves. 8 to 10 feet. April 10 to 25.

vulgaris. Common Lilac. The well-known old-fashioned Lilac. Hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. 8 to 12 feet. April 10 to 30.

vulgaris alba. Common White Lilac. Similar to the preceding. April 10 to 30.

Charles Joly. Double, very dark reddish purple flowers. One of the best and most striking of the dark Lilacs. April 6 to 30.

Charles X. Single, reddish purple flowers in loose trusses. Strong grower. 6 to 8 feet. April 10 to 30.

Comte de Jessieu. Double, lilac-blue flowers. Very fine.

Comte de Kerchove. Double, lavender flowers, changing to whitish. April 6 to 30.

Dame Blanche. Double; white. Fine bloomer.

Dr. Masters. Double; clear lilac.

Emile Lemoine. Double, rosy lilac flowers.

Frau Bertha Dammann. A fine single white-flowering variety with large trusses of small flowers. Early.

Louise Henri. Double, rosy lilac flowers. An early sort.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single, dark purplish red flowers. Very distinct variety.

Mme. Casimir-Perier. Large, double white flowers in compact panicles. Very profuse bloomer.

Marie Legraye. Single, pure white flowers. 6 to 8 feet. April 15 to May 10.

Michel Buchner. Large panicles of double, pale lilac flowers.

President Carnot. Double; pale lilac. A fine early-flowering variety.

Prof. Stockhardt. Large trusses of single lavender flowers. Extra early.

Renoncule. Double purple flowers. A free and fragrant bloomer. April and May.

Vulcan. Double silvery purple. Small grower; free bloomer.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

Tamarix. Tamarisk. Graceful, shrub with feathery foliage. Succeeds best in moist, loamy, or sandy soil. Prune severely each winter.

africana. Spreading branches, and reddish brown bark, small, bright green foliage. Pink flowers, borne in slender racemes in early April. Showy and attractive. 8 to 12 ft.

gallica. French Tamarisk. A tall grower, with slender, spreading branches and bluish green foliage. Flowers of a pinkish tint, borne in slender paniced racemes in late spring or early summer. 8 to 12 feet.

gallica indica. A strong, upright grower, with dull green foliage. The light pink flowers are borne in slender, paniced racemes in early summer. 8 to 10 feet.

hispida. The finest of all. Begins to bloom in spring or early summer and continues the entire season if kept in a vigorous condition. The numerous bright carmine-pink flowers cover half the length of the branches. 8 to 10 feet. May 25 to August 30.

juniperina (plumosa). Of medium height. Foliage very graceful and feathery. A fine plant. Blooms middle of April.

odessana. Caspian Tamarisk. An upright grower, with bright green foliage; pink flowers, which are borne in loose, paniced racemes. Blooms the latter part of summer and is very valuable on account of its late-appearing flowers. 4 to 6 feet.

Viburnum. Snowball. Handsome, white-flowering shrubs with attractive foliage; on some varieties, brilliantly colored fruits remain for a long time. Grow best in rich, moist soil and half shade, but thrive in sunlight.

Opulus. High-bush Cranberry; Snowball. Spreading, hardy. Has large green leaves and showy white flowers, followed by masses of bright red berries which remain on the plant all winter. 8 to 12 feet. April 25 to May 5.

Opulus sterile. Common Old-fashioned Snowball; Guelder Rose. Hardy; succeeds with little care. Flowers white, in clusters. 6 to 8 feet. April 20 to May 5.

tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. Surpasses any variety in flowers and foliage if planted in partially shaded places. 6 to 8 feet. April 20 to May 7.

Lantana. Wayfaring Tree. Large white flower-clusters open in April, and are followed by red fruits. Foliage is soft and odd-shaped. 10 to 15 feet.

Weigela. Diervilla. Hardy shrubs of spreading habit, indispensable for ornamental planting. Their wealth of flowers is borne along the branches during April and May and sparingly through the summer.



Japan Snowball. Prefers shady location

floribunda. A strong grower with rather small but abundant crimson flowers. Foliage deep green, with downy appearance on under side. Originally came from Japan. 5 to 8 feet.

hybrida, Eva Rathke. Very floriferous shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, with deep carmine-red blooms. May 10 to 25.

japonica hortensis. A robust, rapid grower, with beautiful light crimson flowers.

rosea nana variegata. Dwarfish plant, 4 to 6 feet high, having green leaves variegated with yellow. April 29 to May 16.

sessilifolia. High-bush Honeysuckle. A shrub 4 to 5 feet tall, with large, shining green leaves. The yellow flowers appear in late June, after other Weigelas have finished blooming.

Van Houttei. Pink and white flowers from May 6 to 23. 6 to 10 feet.

Hedge of *Spiraea Van Houttei*

Ornamental Hedge Plants

Hedges are being so largely planted that we have given the question of Hedge Plants considerable thought, and offer the following, believing you can find just what you want in the list. Some of the plants are evergreen, while others shed their foliage in winter.

ABELIA grandiflora. See description on page 18, and colored illustration on page 19.

HIBISCUS (Althea). These are not evergreen, but the wealth of beauty during late summer and fall, when in bloom, compensates fully. Our plants are seedlings, mostly purple-flowered, but somewhat mixed. They branch from the ground up. Plant about 1 foot apart if a dense hedge is desired. Prepare ground as for privet.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. The best deciduous Hedge Plant. It is beautiful throughout the year. Its abundant crop of bright red berries makes it as attractive in the fall as in the summer. It requires no attention except an occasional cutting back of a few straggling branches. The natural growth is so dense that it forms a perfect hedge without shearing; but if a formal hedge is desired, it can be made so by shearing. Hardy, of easy culture, and will grow in any soil or situation. For a hedge, plant in single row, 12 inches apart. During the growing season the foliage is attractive, because the new growth, light green in color, is in sharp contrast to the foliage of the old wood, which is a glossy, dark, rich green. See illustration in colors, page 25.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor River Privet. The best evergreen Hedge Plant. Holds its bright green color both summer and winter. Makes a splendid evergreen hedge in one year which is an ornament to any place. Where an evergreen hedge is wanted, plant this variety. The kind most largely planted in the South. See illustration, next page.

ovalifolium. California Privet. Fine for hedging and beautiful as a single specimen for the lawn. Half-evergreen; holds its beautiful foliage until late in the winter.

SPIRÆA Vanhouttei. The most popular Spirea, and especially attractive as a hedge. Forms a graceful barrier 6 to 7 feet tall; a mass of white blooms during April.

HOW TO MAKE A PRIVET HEDGE

Privet is usually planted 10 to 12 inches apart, though it should be planted 8 to 10 inches if a hedge very dense at the bottom is desired. A trench 12 inches wide and 18 inches deep should be provided, and some well-rotted manure put in the bottom and covered with soil. If no manure is handy, bone-meal will do. Where the soil is very rich, no manure is necessary. The plants should be set about an inch deeper than they grew in the nursery, after the ground is leveled off. After planting, cut all back even to within 4 inches of the ground. After the plants have made a growth of 6 to 10 inches from the former cut, prune off about one-half the new growth; this can be followed throughout the summer till the hedge is of the desired shape and height. Privet untrimmed will grow to be something like 15 to 20 feet tall.



Ligustrum amurense. Amoor River Privet. An excellent hedge plant when kept neatly trimmed.
Inside the hedge a border of mixed shrubs and trees, serving as a screen to the house



A wonderful improvement could be made here by using a few shrubs at the foundation in connection with *Clematis paniculata* as the porch screen

Deciduous Climbing Vines

AKEBIA quinata. Five-leaved Akebia. A popular Japanese climber with beautiful foliage, almost evergreen. Peculiarly shaped purple flowers are produced in April.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper; Woodbine. The large, handsome leaves are deeply cut into five lobes. The blue berries contrast handsomely with the brilliant crimson shades which the foliage assumes when touched by frost.

Veitchii. Japan or Boston Ivy. Of hardy, rapid growth. Leaves bright green, very dense, completely covering the object over which the vine clammers. In the fall these turn to gorgeous shades of red. Excellent for city planting.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. Dutchman's Pipe. A tall, twining vine. Well adapted for porches and arbors. Leaves very broad and large, bright green. Curious flowers of purplish and yellow green, borne singly or two or three together, from the axils of the leaves, resembling a Dutch tobacco pipe. Hardy; produces a dense shade.

BIGNONIA capreolata. Trumpet Vine. A handsome, vigorous growing climber producing a profusion of trumpet-shaped flowers in April. The single flowers are about 2 inches long, yellow-red on outside, with a yellow throat.

CELASTRUS scandens. American Bittersweet. Rapid grower, with large leaves and yellow flowers. The bright orange-red pods split crosswise, disclosing scarlet seeds, a color combination which makes a bright spot all through the winter.

CLEMATIS. The most showy of the blooming climbing vines. Requires rich soil and annual manuring. Makes a fine display after the second year.

Jackmanii. The best purple variety. The large purple blooms are produced continually from July until cut off by frost, if kept in a thrifty condition. June 1 to 10.

paniculata. A rapid growing Clematis, valuable for covering arbors, trellises, and porches. Foliage glossy green. Small white flowers, borne in long slender clusters, cover the plant with a mass of bloom. Delightfully fragrant. August 10 to 30.

PUERARIA Thunbergiana. Kudzu Vine. A hardy and remarkably vigorous vine, frequently producing stems 30 to 40 feet long in a single season—a regular Jack-and-the-bean-stalk. In northern latitudes the vine dies down to or near the ground in winter, but in the South it is seldom hurt by the cold and attains considerable diameter. Splendid for covering arbors and verandas.



Wisteria sinensis

DECIDUOUS CLIMBING VINES, continued

WISTERIA multijuga. Japanese Wisteria. A fine climber having purple flowers borne in long, open clusters. May 15 to 30.

sinensis (chinensis). Rapid grower. Long, pendent purple flowers produced quite freely in spring. Valuable for covering verandas or pergolas. April 5 to 25.

sinensis alba. Same as above, except that the flowers are white. May 7.

EVERGREEN CLIMBING VINES

EUONYMUS radicans. Creeping Euonymus. Clings to walls or rocks and grows 20 to 30 feet high. Small, glossy leaves. Easily cropped and held in control.

radicans reticulata. Variegated Creeping Euonymus. An evergreen creeping plant, with pretty foliage, beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps; is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.

radicans vegeta. Evergreen Bittersweet. A fine climber for covering garden walls and other exposed places. Foliage bright green, holding its color all year. Bears a profusion of scarlet berries in winter.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens flore-pleno. Carolina Yellow Jessamine. A twining vine with dark green leaves and bright yellow, double, fragrant flowers. April 12.

HEDERA helix. English Ivy. A grand, high-climbing evergreen vine, clinging to walls or trunks of trees and often attaining great height. Dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty. The climbing or creeping branches do not bear fruit, but when old, bushy, spur-like branches with entire ovate leaves are produced, upon which the yellow-green flowers and black berries are borne.

LONICERA japonica. Japanese Honeysuckle. Vigorous climber; grows 10 to 15 feet high. Leaves evergreen, very dense. Flowers appear in the summer and sometimes again in the fall; they are white, turning yellow after a few days, and are deliciously scented. Grows anywhere.

japonica aureo-reticulata. Golden Honeysuckle. Flowers white. Foliage golden.

Vilmorinii. A new variety from Japan. White flowers, changing to yellow. Very floriferous; fine foliage.

EVERGREEN GROUND-COVERS

CALLUNA vulgaris. Scotch Heather. The famous Heather of literature. Shrubby, dwarf, and compact; covered with minute green leaves. Flowers pink or rosy pink.

vulgaris alba. White-flowered Heather. A form of Scotch Heather, but with white flowers. Planted with the pink-flowered variety, the color contrast is very pleasing.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. Bright, glossy green leaves. Thrives best in shady locations.

ROSA Wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. See page 46.

Hardy Perennials

ACHILLEA Ptarmica, The Pearl. In July and August it is covered with a profusion of small, pure white, double flowers. Fine for cutting. 2 feet.

ALTHÆA rosea. Hollyhock. Tall and stately; fine for use in shrubbery or as a background for other plants. Double White, Maroon, Pink, and Mixed.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine. Graceful, hardy perennials, thriving in sun or shade. Dainty spurred blossoms, solitary or in clusters. Blooms from April till July.

cærulea. Blue or white, tinted with scarlet. 9 to 15 inches.

Double Mixed. Variety of colors.

Long-spurred. A fine strain with long-spurred flowers. Shades and combinations of Blue, White, Yellow, Orange, and Scarlet. 3 feet.

ASTER. Michælmass Daisy; Perennial Aster. Single flowers in fall. Mixed. 3 feet.

BOLTONIA asteroides. False Chamomile. Flower-heads pure white; flowers starry. 5 to 6 feet. July to August.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum. Shasta Daisy. Flowers large and glistening white. 18 inches. June to September.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Tickseed. Rich golden yellow flowers; valuable for cutting. Very hardy; easy of culture, and one of the first perennials for use in the South. 2 to 3 feet. Blooms all the summer.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur. One of the best blue flowers; grows on tall straight spikes. Foliage dark green.

grandiflorum chinense album. Chinese Larkspur. White flowers. 2 feet. July.

DIANTHUS barbatus. Sweet William. Old garden favorite. Sweet-smelling and showy clusters of vari-colored flowers. 1 ft. June.

plumarius. Garden Pink. Mixed colors. June.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove. Stately ornamental plants, giving a wealth of flowers during June and July with very little care. Good for use in shrubbery border. Rose, White, Purple, and Mixed. 3 to 5 feet.

GAILLARDIA aristata. One of the best perennials for profusion and duration of bloom. Flowers are very striking, with blood-crimson centers margined with golden yellow. Desirable and showy as cut-flowers. 2 feet. Blooms all summer.

HELIOPSIS helianthoides Pitcheriana. Small flowers, but exceedingly brilliant in coloring.

scabra zinnæflora. Double, zinnia-like flowers.



A formal garden that is intimately related to the surroundings. Hundreds of southern homes have similar opportunities



Peony Festiva Maxima

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

HIBISCUS syriacus Meehanii. Various colors and shades of crimson, pink, and pure white.

IBERIS sempervirens. Hardy Candytuft. A white, profuse-blooming perennial coming in flower early in spring. A fine border plant. 6 to 9 inches.

IRIS k mpferi. Japanese Iris. Showiest of the Flags. Used extensively in the hardy garden. Flowers of various shades of blue, violet, lavender, and purple. 2 to 3 feet. June to July.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Blazing Star. Long spikes of purple and rosy purple flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Blooms from July to September.

LINUM perenne. Blue Flax. Bright blue flowers. 18 inches. May to July.

OPHIPOGON japonicus. Snake's Beard. A bulbous perennial with linear foliage and spikes of violet-purple flowers in late summer.

PEONIES. No garden can be considered complete without a collection of Peonies.

Albert Crousse. A delicate shell-pink, some inner petals edged and striped carmine; immense; fragrant; growth strong; late.

Edulis superba. Deep rose-pink; of good size and form; fragrant. One of the earliest. Growth strong, vigorous; blooms profusely and is a good cut-flower.

Festiva maxima. Rose-type. For enormous size, combined with wondrous beauty, this variety has stood unsurpassed for over sixty years. Pure paper-white flowers, flaked with purplish carmine on some of the center petals; early; very fragrant. Vigorous grower, with very long, heavy stems.

Grover Cleveland. Rose-type. Large, compact, brilliant crimson flower, very full and finely fringed; late. A good keeper.

Humei. Rose-type. Large, compact flower of a clear cherry-pink, tipped silvery, with a cinnamon fragrance. Growth strong, with long stems which curve under the weight of the flowers. Very late.

La Reine. Delicate blush, changing to white; center straw, fringed, sometimes tipped with crimson; long stems; one of the latest whites.

Pottsii. Typical semi-rose type. A very dark rich crimson, with yellow stamens; fragrant; early; medium height; upright habit; free bloomer.

PENTSTEMON. Beard-tongue. Pyramidal spikes of bell-shaped flowers.

barbatus. Scarlet-red. 3 feet. July to August.

hirsutus. Dull purple. 2 feet. July to August.

PHLOX. Its neat habit, bright-colored flowers, profusion of bloom, and ease of culture make the Phlox a great favorite for southern gardens. White, White with Red Center, Red with Salmon Shadings, Salmon with Claret Center.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. False Dragonhead. Midsummer flowering. Bears spikes of soft pink flowers. 3 feet.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Chinese Bellflower; Balloon Flower. An extra good, free-flowering perennial; flower blue or white, on long stems. Midsummer.

PYRETHRUM. Persian Daisy. Fernlike foliage; bright-colored daisy-like flowers. 1 to 2 feet. June to July.

hybridum grandiflorum. Large-flowering form.

SCABIOSA japonica. Mourning Bride. Handsome Japanese species with lavender flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, produced on long stems. 3 feet. June to September.

STOKESIA cyanea. Stokes' Aster. Very choice blue-and-white flowers. 1 to 2 feet. August to October.

VERONICA spicata. Speedwell. Clear blue flowers; fine for cutting purposes. 2 to 3 feet. June to September.



Worth-While Roses for the South

It is only natural that we should feel a just pride in the Roses which we offer, knowing, as we do, that they are the very cream of an extensive list, the less desirable varieties having been eliminated by observation and test. Our Roses are strictly high grade—are well developed, and possessed of that sturdy vigor which comes only in plants that are given the right start and properly fed and cared for as they grow. Our Roses are all *field-grown*, which assures hardiness and vigor, as plants so grown become proof, in large measure, against extremes of heat and cold; the open ground cultivation develops a good root-growth. We ship all our Rose plants carefully wrapped, with roots protected from the air. After planting cut back to within a few inches of the ground.

OUR ROSES ARE LISTED BY COLORS

For convenience in ordering we have adopted a new plan in classifying our Roses. The different varieties will be found divided according to their colors, an arrangement which will materially help you in making a satisfactory collection of plants for your Rose-garden.

The initials in the following list indicate the "class" or "family" to which each belongs. These are as follows: T., Tea; H.T., Hybrid Tea; H.P., Hybrid Perpetual.

Tea Roses produce many blooms of medium size, the flowering period extending over the whole summer. The blooms are delightfully fragrant, with a pronounced tea scent; petals quite broad and thicker than in other classes of Roses. The plants are reasonably hardy, but it is an advantage to give them a little protection during the winter.

Hybrid Tea Roses are a cross between Tea Roses and Hybrid Perpetuals, blooming all summer in the South. Usually the blooms are larger than Teas, and produced more freely than those of Hybrid Perpetuals. The plants partake of the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetuals; the foliage is slightly wrinkled.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses bloom freely in June, and if cut back will give a second crop of bloom in late summer or early autumn. The flowers are much larger than those of the other classes, and borne on long stems. The plants are hardy.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND CARING FOR ROSES

Open a good space in the soil and spread out roots; never cramp them into a small hole. Do not let manure come in contact with roots but place it underneath and a layer of soil on top. If the Rose is a bush plant, set it so deep that only branches are visible above the ground and never the main stem. But too deep is as bad as too shallow; 2 to 4 inches of the lower branches may be under the surface, but no more. If the plant is a budded or grafted Rose, be sure that the bud or graft is fully 3 inches below the surface. Prune in spring only, when life is just apparent and remove what might appear to be surplus wood. The strongest growth should be cut back to within 6 inches above the ground; the weaker growth to 4 inches. Observe the illustration opposite for pruning and depth of planting. All soil above the roots should be well pressed down. Feed your Roses with ground bone and pulverized sheep-manure. Mulch the ground

during summer with cow-manure or with peat moss. As winter approaches, draw soil 6 to 8 inches high around the stem; this avoids winter-killing, especially the Hybrid Tea varieties; then cover with long manure or similar litter.



Note the proper way to plant and prune a Rose bush.



Large and fragrant Roses from Lindley's plants

WHITE ROSES

BRIDE. T. One of the most beautiful white Tea Roses in cultivation. From bud to open bloom it is in every way desirable. The flowers are creamy white, large, deliciously fragrant, and carried on stems of good length; a valuable variety for cutting.

COCHET, WHITE MAMAN. T. The flowers are of enormous size, remarkably round and full; pure, clear, snowy white throughout when grown under glass; when grown out-of-doors it grows slightly pink, like Bride, but the pink only adds to its beauty. It is delightfully tea-scented, and by far the finest and most reliable bedding Rose. Strong grower.



Radiance Roses

WHITE ROSES, continued

Devoniensis (The Charming Magnolia Rose). T. An old favorite. The color is creamy white, with rosy center; very fragrant. It produces an abundance of large, very full and double flowers all through the season. Should be in every garden.

Empress (Kaiserin Augusta Victoria). H.T. An extra-fine, white Rose; large, full and double, almost perfect in form, remaining beautiful even when fully expanded. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free-flowering, blooming at every shoot.

Killarney, White. H.T. This is almost identical with the pink variety, of which it is a sport, except in color. It has the same beautifully shaped and deliciously scented flowers, and is altogether a fit companion for the pink.

Snow Queen (Frau Karl Druschki; White American Beauty). H.P. The white Rose par excellence. Strong, upright grower, producing its paper-white flowers in the greatest profusion. Should be planted freely in all southern Rose-gardens.

Sombreuil. Bourbon. White, tinged delicate rose. Should be largely planted.

PINK ROSES

Bridesmaid. T. A variety that is very useful in our southern Rose-gardens, because of its free-blooming qualities. It is a descendant of the old Catherine Mermet, but is better in a good many ways. The flowers are large, fragrant, and of the clearest and deepest pink imaginable. The plants are unusually strong growers.

COCHET, PINK MAMAN. T. No finer Rose than this. The color is a deep rosy pink, the inner side of the petals being a silver-rose, shaded and touched with golden yellow. No Rose surpasses it in vigorous growth and in the immense size of its buds and flowers. For summer cut-flowers it is a wonder. Deliciously fragrant.

HELEN GOOD. T. Color delicate yellow, suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper.

Killarney, Pink. H.T. The beautiful Irish Rose. There is a peculiar charm about this exquisite Hybrid Tea Rose, as its very name conjures up all the beauties of Irish scenery and brings to one's mind the picture of "the emerald isles and winding bays" of beautiful Lake Killarney. The bush is upright, with beautiful, deep, bronzy green foliage. The color is deep, brilliant, sparkling shell-pink.

Madame Lambert. T. In bud and bloom a lovely pure pink, changing, when older and fully expanded, to a rosy bronze. Free bloomer; large flowers; very strong grower.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. T. Brilliant dark pink; beautiful when fully expanded and keeps well. Blooms large, double, borne on long, stiff stems. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Paul Neyron. H.P. Bright pink; the largest of all Hybrid Perpetual Roses; full; grand.

RADIANCE. H.T. A new Rose of wonderfully vigorous, upright growth, and great profusion of foliage. Brilliant rosy carmine, displaying beautiful rich and opaline pink tints in the open flower. The form is fine, size large and full, with cupped petals. Blooms constantly and is delightfully fragrant. The large buds are especially lovely.



RED ROSES

Baby Rambler. Flowers like Crimson Rambler, but in large clusters. The Baby Rambler is a dwarf bush Rose and a true everbloomer, blooming constantly and heavily from May until November.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. H.T. France never sent out a better Rose than this superb new variety, now so firmly entrenched in the estimation of all Rose-lovers. Plants form strong, upright bushes with splendid green foliage, and in the open ground it is particularly good, growing hardy and vigorous; preëminently the Rose for the masses. The flowers are simply gorgeous—rich, velvety crimson, full, very large, double, and cup-shaped, with fragrance that is deliciously exquisite.

Eugene Marlitt. B. A grand garden Rose; exceptionally healthy, vigorous, and free blooming. Flowers are large, very double, of a rich bright carmine with scarlet tones; fragrant. A splendid Rose.

General Jacqueminot. H.P. Rich, velvety scarlet; large, fine bloomer.

RED ROSES, continued

Gruss an Teplitz.

China. The sweetest and richest crimson Rose. Called by some growers Virginia R. Coxe. The intense, dazzling color of this Rose is found in no other variety. Fiery crimson, shaded with a dark, velvety sheen, totally unlike any other color in the world. For fragrance there is no other Rose to compare with it.

HELEN GOULD. H.T.

One of the best light red Roses; strong grower; free bloomer; large flowers; color warm, rosy crimson.

Meteor. H.T. One of the best everblooming Hybrid Teas; dark velvety red; hardy.

Papa Gontier. T. Dark crimson; broad petals; beautiful buds; a fine variety.

RHEA REID. H.T. A

magnificent new crimson garden Rose. For an all-round garden Rose for outdoor culture it has no equal. The color is vivid scarlet-crimson, and the flowers are marvels of beauty, large, bold and of splendid substance. It has a strong disease-resisting constitution, makes a rapid growth, throws up a profusion of canes from the roots and is always blooming.

ULRICH BRUNNER. H.P. A very large Rose of rich crimson; flowers full, well formed, and very fragrant. Plant is hardy and a free bloomer.



Rhea Reid Roses

YELLOW ROSES

Blumenschmidt. T. Color deep golden yellow of the richest and purest shade. Where Roses are grown in the open for cut-flowers, this Rose should be planted, as it ranks with Wm. R. Smith, Helen Gould, White and Pink Maman Cochet.

Cochet, Yellow Maman. T. The color is a good sulphur-yellow on first opening, changing to a delightful rose-color as the flower gets age, when it takes on this rose shade. Not so good as the White and Pink Maman Cochet.

Etoile de Lyon. This is the best yellow to date. Buds and blooms both very double and of large size; color deep golden yellow. It blooms freely.

Lady Hillingdon. Long stems; long, slender pointed bud of brilliant deep golden yellow.

Safrano. T. Apricot-yellow; fine form. Splendid old Rose. Good grower.

Sunburst. Long pointed buds; color orange-copper. Does not fade.

SOME ROSES SUCCEED ANYWHERE

In the 1918 edition of the American Rose Annual, Mr. Robert E. Hughes makes this statement regarding Roses for the Great Lakes region.

"There is no situation or location in this broad land of ours where roses cannot be successfully grown if the right varieties are determined. If more care and discretion were used in selection, our rose-gardens would be more beautiful. Each locality has its peculiarities and adaptations."

Among the sorts mentioned as of particular value for general use are: White Killarney, Pink Killarney, Radiance, Gruss an Teplitz; another list includes Sunburst, White Maman Cochet, Pink Maman Cochet. This shows that the Roses grown at Pomona have a wide range of adaptability and will succeed almost anywhere.

CLIMBING EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty. Deep rich pink or crimson, with the same fragrance as American Beauty; blooms with great freedom.

Climbing Killarney. A climbing form of pink Killarney. Produces magnificent pink flowers throughout the season; immense, long, pointed buds with massive petals.

Climbing Meteor. One of the most satisfactory Climbing Roses in our list. A wonderfully rapid grower, often climbing 15 to 20 feet in a single season. The blooms are produced very freely and for an unusually long time. The buds are pleasing in form, while the rich, velvety crimson, full-open flowers are simply magnificent.

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A vigorous plant, and a good bloomer, equaling the bush form.

MARECHAL NIEL. T. Golden yellow, lovely buds; most popular Rose in the South, and deservedly so.

Mrs. Robert Peary (Climbing Empress). This is the first white, climbing everblooming Rose ever brought to notice; a sport from the bush Empress; flowers exactly the same; hardy all through the South; a strong grower.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. T. Red; full; well formed; a fine Rose.

RAMBLER ROSES

American Pillar. Unusually large, single flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, borne in immense clusters. The color is a delicate pink, with white eye and yellow stamens.

CLIMBING BABY RAMBLER. Very similar to the dwarf Baby Rambler in general appearance, except that it climbs. Strong grower.

Crimson Rambler. Has been superseded by Excelsa.

Dorothy Perkins. Similar to Crimson Rambler, but pink instead of red. A strong climbing Rose, free bloomer, with often fifty to sixty blooms on a small branch. One would not think of cutting a single bloom, but rather a full bouquet on one stem.

Evergreen Gem. Handsome flowers of buff color, changing to creamy white. Creeping habit. Splendid for covering banks, and in cemeteries.

EXCELSA. Rambler. A good, free grower, with a great profusion of almost evergreen, rich, glossy grand foliage.



Few Roses equal Excelsa for porch decoration

Great clusters of crimson bloom. One of the finest climbers, and should be in every Rose-garden. Succeeds old Crimson Rambler.

Gardenia. Buds are pointed, showing first a deep golden yellow, changing to pale yellow on opening; flowers semi-double.

Lady Gay. Cerise-pink flowers borne in clusters. Flowers make a wonderful contrast with the glossy green foliage.

Wichuraiana. From Japan. This Rose readily adapts itself to any soil, and will do well under almost any conditions. The pure white single flowers appear in greatest profusion in July, after the June Roses are all past. Foliage evergreen in the South.

Wichmoss. C. M. A cross between Wichuraiana and Moss Rose. Makes a good growth, 5 to 8 feet, with glazed resistant foliage. The bud is mossed in bright green. Flowers in clusters.

Ornamental Grasses

BAMBUSA Metake. A handsome evergreen Bamboo with large, deep green foliage. Very effective on banks of streams. 6 to 10 feet.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Plume Grass; Hardy Pampas. Narrow green leaves; immense showy plumes. About 10 feet.

MISCANTHUS sinensis. Narrow-leaved Eulalia. Very ornamental, long, narrow leaves, striped green, white, and often yellow. 6 to 7 feet.

sinensis zebrinus (Eulalia). Zebra Grass. The long blades are marked with yellow bands across the leaf. 6 to 7 feet.

PENNISETUM japonicum. Foliage narrow, bright green; cylindrical flower-heads, tinged with bronze-purple.



How to Make a Lawn

Drainage is essential but it is not always required artificially, for often natural drainage exists. Almost all soils can be improved with lime.

Lawn seed can be sown in the spring or from August to November 15. Mix the seed thoroughly with four times its bulk of pulverized sheep-manure, and keep the hand near the ground so as to make the sowing even.

A new lawn should receive occasional applications of sheep-manure, but an established lawn should receive each spring a dressing of sheep-manure, at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre. A lawn should be rolled at least once every two weeks, except in hot weather, or, better still, after each mowing. Rolling is as indispensable to a lawn as feeding and watering.

Chemical fertilizers are likely to give quicker results than natural fertilizers, and the danger of introducing weed seeds is entirely avoided. Some of these prepared fertilizers are entirely odorless, produce quick and lasting effects, and are really less expensive than manures. One of the best odorless lawn fertilizers is made by the Odorless Lawn Food Co., 1315 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., from whom literature may be obtained.

LINDLEY'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS SEED

We most heartily recommend this lawn-grass mixture, which is a combination of fine-bladed, short-growing grasses that will produce in quickest time a satisfactory turf. It is the result of years of experiments in the South, where ordinary lawn grass mixtures seldom succeed. Our customers may purchase and sow this with full confidence that it will give them the best results. One pound will properly sow 300 square feet; 5 pounds, 3,000 square feet; 15 pounds, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre; and 60 pounds, 1 acre.



The food-supply of the nation can be increased by a good selection of fruit trees in the home orchard. Plan and plant this year

Fruits for the South

So little attention is given to the proper planting and cultivation of fruit trees that to a beginner, or even to those of some experience, the business often seems discouraging. There is positively no excuse for all the failures in fruit-growing, except pure neglect, a failure to understand the requirements of fruit trees, whether in the home-garden or in the orchard. Thousands of orchards go to waste annually by neglect. Every person owning a home can have a healthy, thrifty orchard, if he will follow the instructions given herewith. We all know that fine fruit is produced. You can produce it if you will give the matter a small part of your time and attention.

It is well known that fruit-growing is usually much more profitable, as well as much easier, than general farming; returns of \$500 or more per acre from crops of apples or peaches are not at all exceptional. All over the South there is an increasing interest in fruit-growing, brought about by the high prices that first-class fruit now command. The Government pomologist tells us that there will always be a demand for this class of fruit, and from the large cities comes a constant call for "more." It has been proved that fruit-growing is just as practicable in the South as elsewhere, and that this section has a number of notable advantages that will carry it to the top of commercial fruit-growing regions of the country.

In order that you may clearly understand that the production of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and many other fruits in the South long ago passed the experimental stage, we need only refer to one or two incidents. In November, 1910, there was held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, one of the most important horticultural exhibits ever given. Entries of fruit were made from every section of the country, including the western states, with strong reputations for high-class fruit. But the southern states were there, too, with a liberal display of fruits and nuts, and when prizes were awarded, the southern states represented received ten out of a total of twenty special prizes in exhibits open to all. The leading premium was a Silver Trophy, awarded to North Carolina fruits as sweepstakes on the best display of fruit in the United States.

In addition, there were a number of "plate displays" of such fruits as apples, peaches, and grapes, on which the southern states took a number of prizes; North Carolina alone took six trophy cups and several ribbon prizes. This incident, and the fact that many commercial orchards are already in profitable bearing throughout the South, particularly those planted to apples, pears, and peaches, **prove** the adaptability of that section to fruit-culture on a large and profitable scale.

Prompt railroad facilities bring all the large cities of the East—Washington, Balti-

more, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston—within easy reach of the southern fruit-grower, most of them comparatively only a few hours' distant. This means that his fruit will be **better** than that grown farther away, because it can ripen on the tree instead of having to be gathered half-green; it means, too, that such perishable fruits as peaches, grapes, cherries, and strawberries, which bring high prices and are very profitable, can be grown in the South and easily shipped so as to arrive at northern markets in good condition and at much less expense.

Southern fruitmen can score a distinct advantage over the growers of other sections by producing fruits which generally do not succeed north of the Mason and Dixon Line. Persimmons, figs, nectarines, etc., pecans, and Japanese walnuts, bring high prices; at the same time, they are easily grown in the South, where great quantities are now being raised. Every home should raise these fruits and nuts for family use, and to sell.

FIVE IMPORTANT REASONS WHY WE SHOULD PLANT FRUIT TREES

First.—The increase in the value of the farm. A well-kept orchard will make your place more valuable in many ways. Who would not pay a great deal more for a farm with a large, healthy orchard than for one exactly like it, without the orchard.

Second.—It pays to have fruit for the sake of our health. Many troublesome diseases are unknown to the free users of a largely vegetable diet. Settlers in a new country improve in health as their orchards begin to bear freely.

Third.—A healthy growth of trees and evergreens to the windward of a home will break the cold winds in winter and afford shade and pleasure in summer.

Fourth.—It pays from the profits secured by selling your surplus to the different towns in your vicinity. Inhabitants of towns and villages become ready buyers of fancy fruit and pay good prices for it. Often when you live within marketing distance of a good town you can make more money from your orchard than from any other crop you can grow. Some farmers realize from \$300 to \$500 from just a few acres planted in strawberries, peaches, pears, plums, apples, etc. Many a farmer with four or five acres in apples, peaches, pears, and plums realizes more profit from it in money, besides the pleasure of having the fruit, than from the balance of the farm. It is easy to have fruit every month in the year. Commence in the spring with currants and berries of various sorts—just a few of each. Then come the different varieties of apples, peaches, pears, plums, and other fruits, ripening in succession from May until frost. In the meantime we can, by planting nice preserving and canning fruit—such as the Kieffer pear and other things—preserve and can fruit enough to last through the winter, besides the apples which can be kept late in the fall and sometimes all winter. Then plant a few nut trees—pecans, walnuts, etc. They are enormous bearers and their fruits find ready sale.

Fifth.—Last, but not least, it will help to keep the farmer's son at home by making home attractive. There are but few boys that do not like fruit, and by having this, and by planting shade and ornamental trees, vines, roses, etc., the home is given a pleasant aspect that will go a long way toward keeping the children satisfied. Give them a few trees of their own, for pleasure and profit, and you will be well repaid.

WHAT FRUITS SHALL WE PLANT?

If for a commercial orchard, we prefer to advise you by letter, as it would be almost impossible to cover the ground here, there being so many varying conditions in different sections. The same will apply to an orchard for local market; however, we will state that almost any kind of good fruit can usually be sold at a profit, especially apples, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, berries, etc.

For a family orchard we mention the following things which you might plant with profit:

17 Apples	2 Cherries, or Nuts	12 Blackberries or Dewberries
17 Peaches	200 Strawberries	
8 Plums	300 Asparagus	24 Grapes
6 Pears	24 Raspberries	22 Currants or Gooseberries

The fifty trees mentioned can be so selected as to give you fruit nearly every month in the year. See descriptive lists for varieties. If you are not acquainted with varieties, you can safely leave it to us, as we have had much experience and will gladly give you the benefit of it.

If it is desired to plant 100 assorted trees, the preceding list may be doubled as it stands, or varied to suit your individual taste. Special price on request, either with

the small fruits or without. We strongly recommend, however, that you plant the berries, etc., as they come into bearing much earlier than the trees, and you can be having fruit even while the trees are getting old enough. Do not hesitate to write us in detail about these matters, as we are always glad to give our patrons, or prospective patrons, any information that we can, without obligating them to purchase.

SELECTING A PLACE FOR AN ORCHARD

It is a wrong idea to plant fruit trees on poor land if you expect good fruit. If you plant on poor land, you must fertilize or manure with something to feed the trees, as you do corn, cotton, or any other crop. Trees must have good soil and attention. An orchard deserves the best land you have. Whenever possible, an orchard should have a northern or northwestern exposure and be planted on well-elevated places.

PLANT YOUNG, THRIFTY TREES FOR BEST RESULTS

One of the biggest mistakes with some is that they want large, overgrown trees to plant. A tree one or two years old, that has been well grown by a reliable nurseryman, will make a better tree in the long run, fruiting in a fewer number of years, making a healthier tree, thereby longer lived, than a tree that is larger and older when bought and transplanted. Get them with good roots.

When planting, put down in a book just where each variety can be found, state the row it is in and number from a given end.

HARDY TREES ARE PROPAGATED HERE

It is an acknowledged fact that here in the healthful Piedmont section of North Carolina, we grow healthy and hardy trees. Our trees go to all parts of the Union and have proven equally hardy everywhere. We are located intermediately as to latitude. Peach-growers in the New England States are sending to us for their peach trees. They have found by experience that our stock is free from yellows, rosette, scale, etc.

HOW TO CARE FOR TREES BEFORE PLANTING

If you cannot plant immediately, "heel" them in the ground in the garden or some convenient place until you are ready to plant. Heeling-in might be termed temporary planting, to preserve the roots until you are ready to plant. One of the simplest ways to heel-in trees is to dig a trench about 2 feet wide and about 1½ feet deep, open the bunch of trees and spread them thinly in the trench, then fill in with loose earth to about 6 inches above the point they grew in the nursery. Always trample the soil with the feet so that it will be in close contact with every root. The same principle is to be observed in heeling-in small plants. Then when you are ready to plant, the trees will be in good condition. When they are properly heeled-in, they will keep in good condition for several weeks.



Heeling-in, to remain until planting time

In planting an orchard, let the ground be made mellow by repeated plowing. For a tree of moderate size, the hole should be dug 3 feet in diameter and 12 to 20 inches deep. Blasting the holes with dynamite, if convenient, loosens the soil and is very beneficial to the trees. Turn over the soil several times. In every instance the hole must be large enough to admit all the roots easily without bending, and the roots should go in the hole as they grew in the nursery. They should be straight and not cramped and in masses. Shorten and pare smoothly with a knife any bruised or broken roots.

Hold the tree upright while another person, making the soil



Set too high



Set too low



Roots badly bunched



Set properly

fine, gradually distributes it among the roots. Shake the tree gently while the filling is going on. The main secret lies in carefully filling in the earth so that every root, and even the smallest fiber, may meet the soil; and to secure this, spread out the small roots and fill in the earth around every one.

When the hole is two-thirds full, pour in a pail or two of water. This will settle the soil and fill up vacancies that remain. Wait until the water has been absorbed by the soil and then fill up the hole; do not trample, but fill loosely with fine soil. The moist earth, being covered by the loose surface soil, will retain its humidity for a long time. Indeed, we rarely ever find it necessary to water again after planting in this way, and a little muck or litter placed around the tree upon the newly moved soil will render it quite unnecessary. Frequent surface watering is highly injurious, as it causes the top of the soil to bake and prevent the access of air, which in a certain degree is absolutely necessary. Avoid the prevalent error of planting trees too deep. They should not be planted more than 1 inch deeper than they stood before. (See illustrations.)

If your soil is positively bad, remove it from the hole and substitute a cartload or two of good garden mold. Do not forget that trees must have food. Three times the common growth may be realized by preparing holes 6 feet in diameter and twice the usual depth, enriching and improving the soil by the plentiful addition of good compost, well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. In most cases it will be best to plant in good soil and use the manure as a mulch. Young trees cannot be expected to thrive well in sod land. When a young orchard must be kept in grass, a circle should be kept dug around each tree. But cultivation of the land will cause the trees to advance more rapidly in five years than they will in ten when it is allowed to remain in grass.

Few kinds of trees or plants—none in the fruit class—succeed in wet land. A soil too wet for any crop is too wet for trees. This may be known if water stands in the furrows for a week or more after the frost has left the earth or after a rain. If you wish to plant such land, drain it first. Some land is naturally underdrained; some is sufficiently undulating to let the surface-water flow off rapidly.

PRUNING AT TIME OF PLANTING

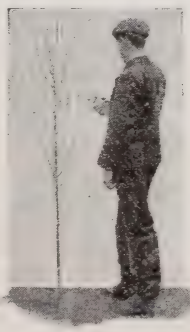
Most people desire a fine top from the day of planting. All of their attention is given to the top, consequently they have an unbalanced tree—top-heavy. They argue that to prune spoils the looks of the tree, and their trees are sure to be out of balance—more top than root, and more top than roots can support. First give your attention to the roots; secure a good foundation and you can then make the top what you please. In digging trees, especially fruit trees, it is impossible to preserve all the roots; consequently we have an unbalanced tree, and the way to overcome this is to do away with some of the top. In evergreens, shrubs, etc., most of the roots are dug with the tree; consequently little pruning is required. Trees having few roots should be cut back more than those having many. Roses should be cut back to within a few inches of the ground.



Newly set 2-year Apple ready to be pruned



Same Apple tree pruned



Newly set Peach ready to be pruned



Same Peach pruned. Prune 1-yr. Apple same way

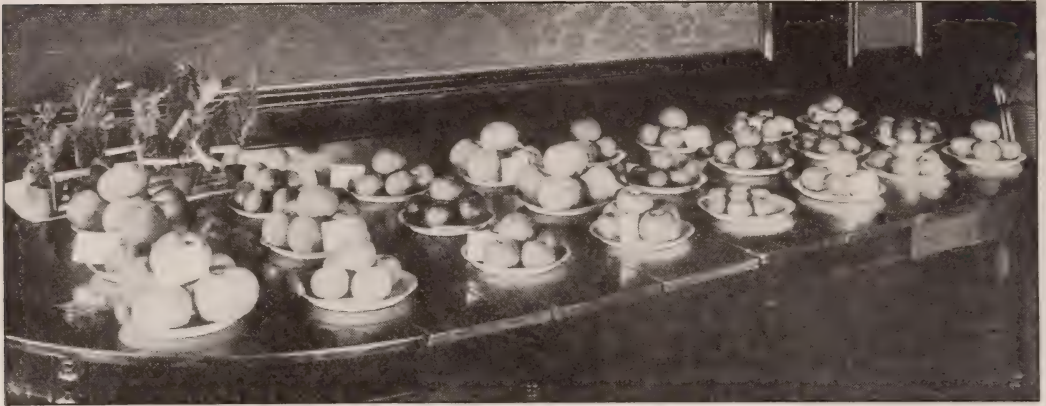


Exhibit of Alabama-grown Apples made by the State Horticulturist of Alabama at the annual meeting of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, Birmingham, Ala., August, 1918

APPLES

Apples are the one all-purpose fruit for every locality, and are bound to remain the standard fruit for the South, just as for other sections. Every home should have **some** Apple trees—at least a dozen; if there is room to plant more, they should be set out, by all means. There is nearly always a good demand at market, and a few trees eight to ten years old will bear enough fruit to bring in considerable money.

In selecting kinds for the home orchard, there should be a few early-bearing sorts for summer sauces and pies, as well as for dessert purposes; there should also be some fall varieties, with a liberal number of late sorts to keep during winter. With a good selection and proper care of the fruit, fresh Apples may be had the greater part of the year, eight to ten months at least.

Apple trees will thrive almost anywhere; a mellow soil, well drained, is essential. Soil that will grow good crops of corn or cotton will generally do well.

In the following list the varieties are given in the order of their ripening, commencing with the earliest and continuing throughout the season. In several instances, two or more varieties ripen at the same time. We also divide our Apples into three groups—summer, fall, and winter varieties. Many of the fine winter varieties that succeed so well in the North and in the mountain sections of North Carolina and Virginia will not succeed in the lower lands and the great cotton-belt of the South.

There are, however, several varieties of fall and winter Apples which do succeed in the cotton-belt, which we feel safe in recommending and feel that more of this list should be planted. This list will be found on page 54. Early and summer varieties succeed generally throughout the southern and border states, the cotton-belt, as well as in the Piedmont and mountain sections.

The trees represented in the following list are strictly reliable in every way—true to name, healthy, well developed. We take great pains in growing them to produce thoroughly **quality** stock; the appearance of the trees themselves proves that we succeed, and this is further evidenced by the large number of letters of commendation which we receive every year, indicating the great satisfaction felt by our customers in our trees and the crops they bear. A selection from our list will bring you trees that you can depend on. We have been growing Apple trees for many years, and our long experience and good reputation are behind every tree we send out.

EARLY AND SUMMER APPLES

Ripening time given below refers to central-western North Carolina. In Virginia the season will be a week later; in eastern North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, a week earlier; and about two weeks earlier in middle and southern Alabama and Mississippi. The summer varieties are arranged about in the order of their ripening; this will be very helpful when making your selection of trees.

MAY. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid; prolific, hardy, and very popular on account of its earliness.

EARLY COLTON. One of the best early Apples. Medium to large; yellowish white, with a reddish blush next to the sun; flesh yellow, good.

EARLY AND SUMMER APPLES, continued

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; pale yellow; rich, sprightly flavor. June.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium size; skin clear white at first, becoming pale yellow when mature; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; quality good to very good; very prolific; dwarfish. June.

LIVLAND. Ripens with Yellow Transparent; of striking beauty. Yellow, overlaid with splashes of light red and pink; early and prolific bearer; quality very good.

RED JUNE. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red; flesh tender, mild, subacid; commences to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. Splendid eating Apple.

RED ASTRACHAN. Rather large, roundish oblate; covered almost entirely with deep red. A good cooking and market variety. Tree strong, hardy. June.

WILLIAMS' (Williams' Early Red). This variety we believe to be one of the best early summer Apples for market or home use. Medium size; dark red; subacid.

ECKEL. The best summer sweet Apple and the most beautiful. Size large; color solid red; quality sweet and good. July to early August.

STAR. One of the best midsummer Apples; 10 to 12 inches in circumference; yellowish green with a faint blush next the sun; quality good; fine for cooking. August.

HAMES. Large, roundish; whitish, striped, splashed and mottled with light and dark red, sprinkled with yellowish and brown dots; flesh white, rather firm, juicy, brisk subacid; quality good. August.

SUMMER BANANA. Size medium; color yellow, covered with stripes and splashes of light red and pink; quality fine, with a decided banana flavor.

HORSE. Large, oblate conical; yellow, occasional blush next to sun; subacid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider. August.

TUCKER. A new sort called to our attention three summers ago. Begins to ripen in June and continues all through the summer. Quality very good, especially for cooking. Tree hardy and a good bearer. Tucker is really the nicest everbearing Apple we have ever seen.



Tucker Everbearing Apple

AUTUMN APPLES

BONUM. Medium, roundish oblate; red, sprinkled with white on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy, and of very fine quality. Early winter in western North Carolina. See back cover.

BUCKINGHAM. Very large, oblate conical; covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. September and October.

Delicious is a fall apple in the coastal section. See full description page 54.

GRIMES. Medium, oblong; rich yellow color; flesh yellow, rich, with a very delicate, fine flavor. Considered the highest in quality of the fall Apples. October to November.

Virginia Beauty. Large, conical; red; flesh yellow, rich. Very good. Late fall. Well known for over fifty years; decidedly worthy.

FRUITS WILL HELP SOLVE AMERICA'S FOOD PROBLEM

The world looks to America for food, which must be grains and vegetables that can be shipped thousands of miles. At home we must use fruit products that are nourishing, but more perishable. Fruits in 1918 brought good prices, and the outlook is bright for future high prices. There is no better time than this year to PLANT FRUIT TREES.

WINTER APPLES

Ben Davis. Healthy, vigorous; an abundant bearer; fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh tender, juicy, subacid; fair quality.

BLACK TWIG (Paragon; Arkansas Mammoth Black). Large, roundish; dark mottled red; fine-grained, subacid. Tree strong and an abundant bearer. One of the best.

DELICIOUS. Considered by many to be the finest winter Apple in the world. Large; almost covered with dark red; truly delicious—sweet, aromatic, slightly acid; fine-grained and juicy. Prolific bearer and a fair keeper. Late fall along the coast.

Jonathan. Medium size; nearly covered with brilliant stripes of clear red on a pale yellow ground; flesh white, very juicy, spicy, subacid, moderately rich. Fine keeper; productive.

Limbertwig. Red. Succeeds well in Wilkes and adjoining counties, North Carolina, and in Patrick and adjoining counties, Virginia. Medium, roundish; dull red; good keeper.

Reagan (Black Ben Davis). Similar to Gano and Ben Davis, but superior to the latter in color. Good grower; annual bearer; fruit handsome and a good keeper.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, slightly conical; bright red on pale yellow ground; juicy, fine-grained; good quality. Early winter in western North Carolina.

Roxbury (Boston Russet). Large, roundish oblate; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with a good subacid flavor. October to December.

Royal Limbertwig. Very large; pale yellow, striped with red; rich, juicy; good. November to February.

Shockley. Medium; round; greenish yellow and red; quality good. December to April.

STAYMAN (Stayman Winesap). Medium to large; yellow and red, with dots; tender, juicy, subacid; quality best; good keeper. One of the most popular Apples, and deservedly so.

Terry (Terry Winter). Ripens late and keeps well. Fruit medium; yellow and crimson; of fine quality. Should be more largely planted in the South.

WINESAP. Medium, roundish; red, on yellow; fine, crisp, highly flavored. A good old Apple that can't be beaten. Does well everywhere in this section.

Winter Banana. Golden yellow, shaded light red; very beautiful; quality fine. Very early bearer.

Yates. Small winter Apple; juicy and extra-fine flavor; prolific bearer. Keeps well through the winter. Succeeds all through the cotton-belt and the Piedmont sections.

Yellow Newton (Albemarle Pippin). Large, roundish; yellow; firm; subacid, rich.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter). Large, nearly round, often oblique; whitish, shaded with crimson; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, subacid. Does well almost everywhere. Midwinter.



If you give your trees proper care you can get fruit like this almost every year

"... I had Mr. Marshall, of V. P. I., Blacksburg, Va., the extension agent of the horticultural department there, with me when the trees were heeled-in. He said he had never seen prettier trees than those you sent me."—T. M. CAMPBELL, Lynchburg, Va.



A crop of Winesaps ready for shipping

A GOOD LIST RIPENING IN SUCCESSION, JUNE TO OCTOBER

The following is a splendid list of early, midsummer and fall Apples, ripening in succession from June to October. There are many other good varieties not mentioned.

May, Early Colton, Early Harvest, Yellow Transparent, Livland, Red June, Red Astrachan, Eckel, Star, **SUMMER BANANA**, Horse, **BONUM**, Buckingham, **GRIMES**, **DELICIOUS** (Winter Apple in the mountains.)

WINTER APPLES FOR SPECIAL LOCALITIES

We have planned the following list as an aid to those who may be in doubt about selecting the best varieties. Although the list refers to different sections of North Carolina, the same rule can be applied to other southern states. Where the same variety appears in more than one classification, it indicates that the variety will succeed in different locations. We shall be glad to help you make up your list if requested.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

SHOCKLEY, Stayman, **TERRY**, **WINESAP**, Yates, York Imperial.

MIDDLE NORTH CAROLINA, or PIEDMONT

Mammoth Black Twig (Ark.), Roxbury Russet, Shockley, **STAYMAN**, Terry, **WINE-SAP**, Yates, **YORK IMPERIAL**.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE MOUNTAINS

DELICIOUS, Grimes, **LIMBERTWIG**, Mammoth Black Twig (Ark.), Rome Beauty, Royal Limbertwig, **STAYMAN**, **WINESAP**, Winter Banana, **YORK IMPERIAL**.

CRAB-APPLES

Florence. Medium, oblong; striped red and yellow; very beautiful.

Red Siberian, **Yellow Siberian**. Excellent for pickling and preserving.

LINDLEY TREES MADE THE ONLY ORCHARD THAT AMOUNTS TO ANYTHING

It may interest you to know that we bought the trees in our orchard 15 years ago from your nursery and it is the only orchard in this part of the country that amounts to anything. The sales last year from 12 acres was \$2,000, and this year \$3,000. Of course we have taken special care of the trees in every way. The fruit is large and beautiful, and the people come for miles to get it.—Mrs. J. S. MATTHEWS, Elmwood Farm, Tenn.

\$100 AN ACRE NET FROM APPLES AND SMALL FRUITS

An Ontario, Canada, fruit grower received \$1,025 net profit from ten acres of fruit in 1917. If "cold Canada" does that, how much do you suppose a southern fruit grower, with our milder climate, would get from his ten acres? Year in and year out, the fruit grower makes more money than the general farmer.



Seckel Pears

PEARS

Pears are so delicious that they certainly should have a prominent place in the home orchard. They are also rather an important consideration as a market-crop, so that anyone who has room for them can well afford to plant a few extra trees.

Pears do well on a variety of soils—clay, loam, sandy, gravelly, and red soil. The one requirement is that the soil be well drained. Plant standards about 20 feet apart; dwarfs 10 to 12 feet apart.

When well grown and well packed, leading varieties of Pears command a ready sale and are profitable to grow. One of the secrets of success in Pear-culture is to **study your market**. If you are distant from points of demand, select varieties that will stand shipping without injury, and that are good keepers. Take time and care to plan your orchard; it will pay you handsome profits in the end if well managed.

We have a great liking for Pears—we enjoy growing the trees, and are partial to the fruit, and for a number of years have been carefully developing such varieties as we know will succeed well throughout the South. While not by any means the hardest to grow, not **all** Pear trees will succeed in **all** localities. We have been particularly careful in making up this list to include only such as we **know** will do well in the South.

Make your selection of varieties from the following list, according as you wish to use the fruit—whether for immediate use or to keep, whether in midsummer or in late fall. Place your order with us and you'll surely be pleased with the trees you get and the way they bear.

The varieties under each sub-division have been arranged in order of ripening.

HOW TO RIPEN PEARS; WHEN TO GATHER

Pears must be gathered and ripened in the house; otherwise they lack the proper flavor. Commence to gather as soon as the early specimens show signs of ripening, leaving on the trees those not yet developed, and gather later. Keep the fruit in clean boxes or drawers until ripe. If you wish to retard the ripening, keep the fruit in a cool place. Do not pull the fruit too green, and do not put it where there is much heat, as it will shrivel.

SUMMER PEARS

KOONCE. The best very early Pear. Ripens a week before the Early Harvest. Medium to large size; yellow, one side covered with red; does not rot at the core. Very productive; handsome and vigorous.

Early Harvest. Tree a strong grower; hardy. Fruit large, yellow, with a showy blush. Valuable for market. Last of June.

Early Green Sugar. Below medium size; juicy and good. Very hardy, and bears a heavy crop each year. First week in July.

Rankin. Tree a strong grower; hardy. Similar to Duchesse d'Angouleme, but two weeks earlier.

SECKEL. Small, short; yellowish brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting; extra-fine quality. August.

Bartlett. Large; yellow; rich, juicy, fine-grained, tender and melting. Early August.

AUTUMN PEARS

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, short Pear-form; pale green and brown; very juicy, rich. Best of the very large Pears. Grown mainly as a dwarf. September.

Effe Holt. Large; greenish yellow; flesh light yellow, rich and juicy. Very prolific. Superior for the South; ripens late in the fall. Keeps well.

ORIENTAL STRAIN OF PEARS

The most reliable class of Pears for the South. Good growers and productive.

Conkleton. From Texas. Similar to its parent, Le Conte, but harder in tree. A young and prolific bearer. Fruit size of Le Conte; better in quality, firmer in texture; a fine shipper.

Le Conte. Fruit large and fair quality. Young and very prolific bearer; tree very hardy. Its beautiful fruit and foliage make it decidedly ornamental as well. September.



Baskets of gold from a Kieffer Pear orchard

WINTER PEARS

Japanese Golden Russet. Unusually productive; bears in clusters; early; medium size, flat or apple-shaped; rather poor quality.



Magnolia Pear tree, 2 years old, loaded with fruit.

GARBER. As hardy as the Le Conte or Kieffer, and of same class. In growth and appearance much like Kieffer; ripens one month sooner and is of better quality.

KIEFFER. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large; very handsome; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when fully ripened. As near blight-proof as a Pear can be. The tree is a rapid grower and very hardy. The fruit ripens late and is a better eating Pear when pulled and laid away for several weeks. Under the right conditions it can be kept until Christmas, but the best thing about it is its canning, cooking, and preserving qualities. It is superior for this purpose to all others.

MILLER. A seedling of Kieffer. Tree same in vigor and thrift; annual bearer. Late winter. The fruit is of extra-good quality, much superior to its parent; sweet, buttery, melting; russet skin. We consider this the BEST winter Pear, without question, for home use or market; keeps well.

Magnolia. Origin southern Georgia. Large, broad to roundish; surface smooth, yellowish russet, tinged with brown on the sunny side; dots numerous, irregular; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid; quality medium. Three or four weeks later than Kieffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower. The illustration shows a typical specimen of the Magnolia Pear tree two years after transplanting. Note the abundance of fruit—nine fully developed Pears in what is practically its first bearing year. If you are looking for quick results, plant Magnolia.

PLUMS AND DAMSONS

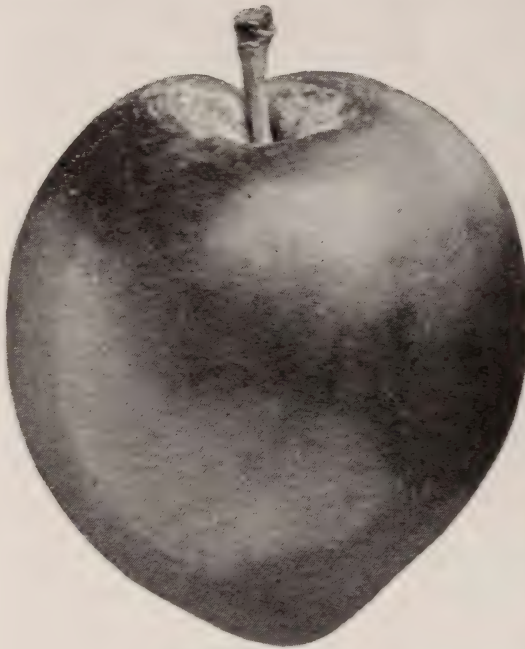
As a home fruit, Plums are among the "indispensables." The trees will grow and bear nearly anywhere, and are frequently used as lawn trees, serving the double purpose of ornament and usefulness. Families who keep poultry often plant Plum trees in the inclosure, where they provide shade for the fowls, which, in turn, do good work by destroying the curculio which often greatly damages the Plum crop.

Plum trees succeed in all soils except wet ones, but reach their highest perfection where there is considerable clay in the soil, or where there is a clay subsoil. The Japanese sorts and the Damsons, which are the most popular in the South, should be planted about 15 feet apart. We consider the Plum, especially the leading Japanese varieties and the Damsons, highly valuable, and they should be more generally planted.

If the finest fruit is desired, it is advisable to thin the crop. Plums are such free bearers that the fruit will not develop properly nor reach perfection in flavor without this operation. Thinning is also helpful in controlling fruit-rot.

Not all classes of Plums will succeed in all locations, but those listed below will do well in nearly every part of the South. They are not hard to grow; soil and climatic conditions that produce good peaches will likewise prove congenial for Plum trees.

Varieties and Classes of Plums. We list our Plums below in three classes, as follows: Japanese varieties and crosses; Chickasaw; and European and their seedlings. Chief among these are the Japanese varieties; for the South they are more valuable than all others. Nine-tenths of the Plum trees we sell annually are of the Japanese varieties. We have been growing



Red June Plum

and experimenting with Japanese Plums as long as anyone in this country, and we feel that we have secured the very best varieties.

All family orchards should contain a few **Japanese Plums**—just as many as you can afford to plant. They begin to bear very early, and when you transplant them properly and give good attention, you will probably get a small crop the second year after planting, and good crops the third and fourth years. They bear enormously, the fruit sticking to the limbs sometimes almost as thick as grapes. The quality is very fine; there is no fruit with finer quality than Japanese Plums. They are really the greatest acquisition we have had in the fruit line for years. Commencing to ripen with the early peaches, they continue on from June to August.

These Plums have proved to be a grand success. They have been fruited all over the South, and they bear more good fruit at the earliest age of any trees in cultivation.

JAPANESE PLUMS AND THEIR CROSSES

In the order of ripening

RED JUNE. Early, ripens with early peaches; medium to large; enormous bearer; color red all over; fruit pointed; flesh yellow and very fine in quality. Extensively planted for domestic use and for shipping to markets within a reasonable distance.

ABUNDANCE. Medium, roundish; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson, with a blush; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quality superb. First week in July.

Ogon. The best early yellow; ripens in late June. Color of skin golden yellow; flesh yellow; sweet and good; freestone.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and very prolific. Last half of July.



Abundance Plum Tree

JAPANESE PLUMS AND THEIR CROSSES, continued

Chabot. Similar to Abundance, but nearly a month later. Large; yellow ground, nearly covered with crimson; flesh yellow, solid, fine quality.

White Kelsey. Size and shape of old Kelsey; creamy color; delicious flavor; no rot. Last of July.

Wickson. Very large; glowing carmine; flesh firm, sugary and delicious. The largest of its class and the best keeper. Mid-August.

MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES

Wild Goose. The best of the Chickasaw group. Large; red. Well known.

Green Gage. Delicious; greenish yellow. The best of the European class.

Purple Damson. The old standard for preserving.

Shropshire Damson. Dark purple; juicy; larger than the common Purple Damson.

APRICOTS

One of the best of fruits and highly prized. Where it can be grown there is no fruit of better quality. Unfortunately, the blooms come early and are often killed by late spring frosts. In favored localities it should be freely planted.

NECTARINES

Early Violet. A delicious variety of fine flavor. White, with reddish cheek. Will grow in sections where peaches succeed.

Grady. In size, almost equal to Elberta peach; quality very fine; color light red on yellow ground. August.

"The trees I ordered on the 27th inst., were shipped promptly, and received in good shape. Will further state that I have bought trees of a number of different nurseries, but this transaction was the most satisfactory I have had. It will be my pleasure to recommend you to any one."—B. H. STORM, Vice-President Moffatt Machinery Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

CHERRIES

Everyone likes Cherries, and anyone with even a little room may plant a few trees. They can be kept pruned to small size so as not to take up much room, and so can be planted even in very limited areas, such as front or side lawns on town lots. A comparatively small Cherry tree, if given some attention, will bear a good deal of fruit; and you will never question that it pays to plant a few trees if you keep account for a season of the money you pay out for such fruit. A thrifty Cherry tree is really very attractive, and when planted on the lawn becomes ornamental as well as thoroughly practical.

We divide our Cherries into two classes: the "Hearts and Bigarreaus," or sweet Cherries, and the "Dukes and Morellos," or sour Cherries. The sweet varieties are more valuable for eating from the hand, while the sour varieties are best for canning and preserving. Sweet Cherries are large, standard growers, while the sour kinds are rather dwarfish, but with good attention they attain considerable size.

The sweets succeed throughout the Piedmont and mountain sections, but are not profitable in the lowlands and cotton-belt of the South. The sour also do well in the Piedmont and mountain sections, and succeed moderately well only in the cotton-belt.

The Cherry succeeds in any of our well-drained soils, but attains the greatest perfection in a soil where there is considerable gravel. Cherry trees fail in wet soils.

A Cherry orchard can be made the source of profitable income if properly handled. It should be cultivated frequently, though not deeply, the early part of the season—say until July—and then planted with some good cover-crop which can grow for the remainder of the season, and serve as a protection to the roots during the winter. Fertilizers should be applied with judgment.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS. Sweet Cherries

Tartarian. Large; dark red, nearly black. A splendid Cherry for eating fresh. Ripe middle of May.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow. Middle of May.

Napoleon. Large; pale yellow. Early in June.

Turner's Late. Medium; black; prolific. Middle of June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS. Sour Cherries

May Duke. Rather large; dark red; one of the best of the Duke class. Downing in "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," says this variety "when ripe is perhaps the richest of the subacid cherries." May 20.



This is the way Richmond Cherries grow on Lindley's Cherry trees

Richmond. Medium; red. Middle of May.

Morello (Common). Full-medium size; very hardy and prolific. June.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). Similar to Early Richmond, but larger and about ten days later.

Hoke. A Duke variety; originated in Pennsylvania. Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark, purplish red; skin thick, tough, resisting rot in wet weather; small stone; flavor subacid, sprightly; quality best. Ripe last of May.

Baldwin. A large, tart Cherry. Fruit very large and handsome; tree a fine grower and great bearer. This Cherry has attracted more attention than any introduced in recent years, and succeeds where the old Morello does. Ripens two weeks before Morello. Early, hardy and productive.



The J. Van Peach and Mr. Lindley in the background

PEACHES

In the South the Peach is the most highly prized fruit, the most luscious, and the easiest to obtain. Every farm, garden, and lot should have its quota of Peach trees, and where given even moderate attention, the owner is well repaid. A half-dozen trees will make a good start toward a family orchard, and almost every home place has room for that number, or even more. You and your family are missing one of the joys of life if you do not grow a few Peaches, Grapes, Berries and other fruits.

When Peach trees bear a good crop, they are quite as profitable as apples, or more so, and the demand for first-grade fruit is generally much greater than the supply. When planted in a congenial soil, and given the proper care, trees live for many years, while fruit of high quality is assured if attention be given to spraying, thinning, etc.

It has been our object for many years to select only the best varieties, and the following list represents such as we know to be strictly reliable in every way, and perfectly adapted to the soil and climate of the South.

The seed from which we grow our stock is the best obtainable, coming from a section of our state where the dangerous disease, "yellows," is unknown. We use buds from healthy trees, and are careful to keep our varieties unmixed, so that our patrons will get trees true to name. Our Peach trees "ripen up" well in the nursery; they are healthy, hardy, and come into bearing early.

Culture and Care of Peach Trees. When possible, plant on the highest point on your premises, northern or northwestern exposure; plant 15 to 20 feet apart each way. Cut trees back to a single stem; this will make the tree form a low, spreading head. In succeeding years, in January or February, prune closely, shortening in all the previous year's growth. Cultivate well, plow deep between rows, but not close enough to old trees to damage roots, bark the trees, or break the limbs. Crop with cowpeas, putting in about three rows of peas between the rows of trees. Experienced growers recommend that, in order to preserve the beneficial effects of the nitrogen which the peas store in the soil, some green crop should be kept continually growing on the land.

Varieties and Descriptions. Varieties are arranged below in order of ripening period here in middle-western North Carolina. Will ripen one week earlier in eastern



A good Peach orchard will put the owner on "Easy Street"

PEACHES, continued

North Carolina, South Carolina, and northern Georgia; two weeks earlier in southern Georgia and Alabama and in Mississippi; about one week later in Virginia; two weeks later in Maryland and Delaware; and four to five weeks later in northern New Jersey and New York.

In the following list, often two or more varieties ripen together. By planting about eighteen varieties, you will have Peaches every week without a break through the entire season from May to October. This applies especially to home orchards. Commercial plantings are most profitable when relatively few varieties are used. If unacquainted with varieties, you can safely leave selection to us or to our salesman.

MAY PEACHES

MAYFLOWER. The earliest Peach; the latest to bloom. Fruit medium, slightly oblong and pointed; red all over; juicy and good. The beautiful solid red of the Mayflower makes it sell well on the markets. On account of blooming later than most varieties, thus rarely getting killed by late spring frosts, it sets too much fruit, and in order to keep it from overbearing and to have large fruit, it is **very necessary** to thin this variety. Last week in May. Semi-cling.

JUNE PEACHES

Victor. Origin Texas. Closely follows Mayflower. Good size; flesh white; skin white, covered nearly all over with light red. A valuable sort.

Sneed. A valuable early Peach. Size medium to large; color greenish white with a crimson blush, slightly mottled on end. When ripened on tree it is good, and the skin comes off easily with the fingers. Ripens five days after Mayflower. Semi-cling.

ARP (Arp Beauty). One of the best early Peaches, valuable for home, orchard and market. Fruit medium to large; flesh yellow and quality good. Ripens with Greensboro. Excellent shipper, making it a particularly good commercial sort. Semi-cling.

Alexander. Medium; quality fair; color bright red. Tree hardy and good bearer. Sells well on markets. June 15 to 20. Semi-cling.

Greensboro. Fruit large, well colored; flesh white and juicy. A heavy bearer. Semi-cling. Freestone when fully ripe.

Red Bird. Hardy tree, good bearer. Fruit large; brilliantly colored; fair quality and a splendid shipper. June 15 to 20. Cling.

JULY PEACHES

CARMAN. Large; well colored. Bears well; good shipper. Early July. Semi-cling.

Camellia. Similar to, and ripens with, Carman; better quality. Semi-cling.

Connett (Connett Southern Early). Fruit large, creamy white with a blush; small seed; quality good. Rather tender for market, but a valuable family sort. Ripens with Carman. Nearly a freestone.

HILEY (Early Belle). A seedling of Belle of Georgia, but ten days earlier. Rich creamy white, with fine blush. Good market sort. Freestone.

Mountain Rose. Medium; white and red; flesh white and rich. Perfect freestone.

Early Crawford. Large; yellow; fine quality. Ripens July 20. Freestone.

Champion. Large, round; sweet, rich and juicy; creamy white, with red cheek. Good bearer. Of Oldmixon family. Latter part of July. Freestone.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Fruit large and showy; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Prolific bearer. July 25 to 30. Free.

Chinese Cling. Large; skin transparent cream-color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy white; very juicy and melting. July 25. Cling.

Early Elberta. Golden yellow, blending into red. Quality better than Elberta. Ripens ten days earlier. One of the best bearers.

Leesville (Pride of Leesville). A new variety. Beautiful red, with creamy flesh of excellent quality. Ripens between Connett and Hiley. Good bearer. Freestone.

Stonewall. A seedling of Chinese Cling which it resembles very closely, but, being so hardy and prolific, it bears three times as much fruit. Ripens same season. Cling.

Burke. Very large, roundish oblong; skin pale cream-color, slightly shaded on sunny side with red; flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. Last of July.

Preston. Large; similar in appearance to Chinese Cling; higher colored but more hardy and a better grower; ripens just after that variety; best quality. Cling.

AUGUST PEACHES

Stump. Large, nearly round; color blush-red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of midsummer Peaches. Ripens late July and early August. Freestone.

ELBERTA. Large; golden yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree prolific; strong grower. Hardy; apparently free from rot. In quality, quantity, and profits, the Elberta is one of the greatest market Peaches. August. Freestone.

Late Crawford. Large; yellow, with red cheek. August 10. Freestone.

MUNSON FREE. Very prolific, rarely failing. The fruit is of large size, well colored and of delicious flavor. August 5 to 15. Freestone.

CROTHER. Medium; red cheek; white flesh; splendid quality; productive. Aug. 5 to 15.

J. VAN. Highly colored Elberta seedling. Yellow flesh; skin rich yellow, well covered with red. A beauty. High in quality. Small seed. Somewhat roundish. Just right for size. Large flowers. August 8 to 18. Freestone.



Branch of Elberta Peaches on a tree in our grounds



Panoramic view of commercial Peach orchard on our grounds. These trees are now bearing profitable crops regularly. Note the clean, well-tilled rows

AUGUST PEACHES, continued

Indian Blood. The genuine old-fashioned Indian. Cling.

AUGBERT. An "August Elberta." Fruit large, handsome; superb quality; freestone. Tree very productive; fruit ships well. Ripens two to four weeks later than Elberta. Seedling of Elberta, crossed with Salway. Trade-marked. August 20 to 30.

Tippecanoe. Large; yellow, with a red blush; quality very fine. As a canning fruit it is the Peach par excellence. August 20. Cling.

Lee. Very large; white, with a pink blush; similar to Burke Cling, but a month later. A very prolific bearer. The best white cling of its season. Middle August.

Nettie Corbet. The best of the Indian class of Peaches. Large; dingy yellow; flesh fine-grained, vinous, with streaks of red, mingled with yellow. August. Freestone.

Matthews (Matthews Beauty). One of the best late August freestones. Very large; yellow.

SEPTEMBER PEACHES

Smock (Beer's Smock). Large; yellow. An improved seedling of the old Smock; highly prized as a canning, drying, and market sort. First week in September. Freestone.

Fox (Fox Seedling). A valuable freestone sort for home, canning, or market. Excellent quality; melting, sweet, highly flavored; white, with red cheek. Trees bear regularly.

Heath. Large; white; rich, juicy. Ripens first half of September. Cling.

SALWAY. Large; creamy yellow, with a rich crimson-yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. High in quality. September. Free.

Eaton (Eaton's Gold). Medium; yellow; with a peculiarly fine apricot flavor. The finest yellow cling for the last half of September. Especially good for sweet pickles. Cling.

OCTOBER PEACHES

Bilyeu. Large; white, with a lovely rose cheek; flesh white, very rich, firm, and juicy. A popular canning and shipping Peach for the mountains. Early October. Freestone.

GLADSTONE. Large, roundish; flesh light yellow, rich, melting juicy, not inclined to toughness, as are other October cling Peaches; skin light yellow, overlaid on one side with splashes of crimson; prolific. Seeds small, cling.

Stinson. Large; red blush; handsome; excellent quality; keeps well. Cling.

DWARF PEACHES

We can supply in limited quantities **Van Buren's Golden Dwarf** and **Sleeper's Dwarf**.

PEACHES FOR THE SOUTH

There may be other good Peaches, but this selected and recommended list is hard to beat. Given in order of ripening.

Mayflower
Victor
Arp
Greensboro

Carman
Hiley
Belle
Burke

Elberta
Munson Free
Augbert
Matthews

Eaton
Stinson
Gladstone

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Okame. Dark red; showy; flesh yellow, few seeds, rather astringent.

Triumph. Good quality; yellow; very productive.

Tane-Nashi. Large, conical; light yellow, changing to bright red. Flesh astringent until fully ripe.

Yemon. Bright yellow; generally seedless; good. Large and smooth.

FIGS

In this location the Fig does well, with the proper protection against the cold in winter. The south side of a wall or building is best. The Brown Turkey is the most reliable bearer here. Farther south, all varieties do well. Figs are fine for preserves; and are considered a healthful fruit when served fresh.

Brown Turkey. Size medium to large, broadly pear-shaped, with short, thick stalk; ribs few in number; color coppery brown; flesh white, or slightly amber-colored, shading to pink about the seeds; flesh solid, excellent quality. It is very hardy and desirable.

Brunswick. Fruit very large, broadly pear-shaped, with short, rather slender stalk; ribs well marked; eye large, open, with rosy scales; skin tough, dark brown in color; pulp thick, soft; quality very good. A satisfactory variety for the coastal region and lower South.

Celeste. Small to medium, pear-shaped, ribbed; violet-colored, sometimes shading to purplish brown, covered with bloom about half way up from the neck; stem short, stout; flesh whitish, shaded to rose-color at center; firm, juicy, sweet, excellent quality.



Cluster of Figs (reduced)

QUINCES

Very desirable for canning and preserving. The addition of one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit will impart a delicious flavor to jellies and preserves. The tree thrives well on ordinary soil, but it should not be wet or soggy. Rich soil will insure more fruit of a better quality.

Champion. Bears freely; fruit large.

Orange. Bright golden yellow; quite large.



Branch of Mulberries

MULBERRIES

The tree is splendid for shade; no better fruit is known for swine and chickens than the Mulberry. During the long fruiting period, pigs and chickens need little other food. Near cherry trees and on strawberry plantations they attract birds away from these fruits.

Black English. Hardy and prolific. The best.

Hicks. Not so good as New America in quality, but has been largely planted. Black.

"The lot of trees checked out all right. All seem to be putting out very well and we are pleased with the whole lot." (15,000 peach trees.)—J. R. PAGE, Page Trust Co., Aberdeen, N. C.

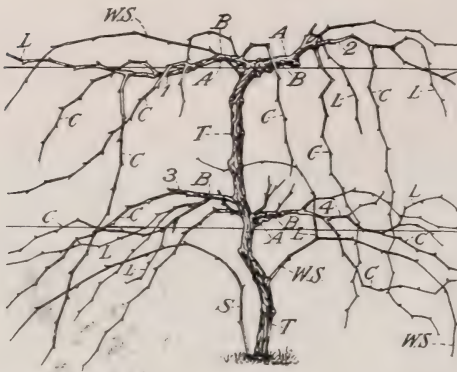


Fig. J

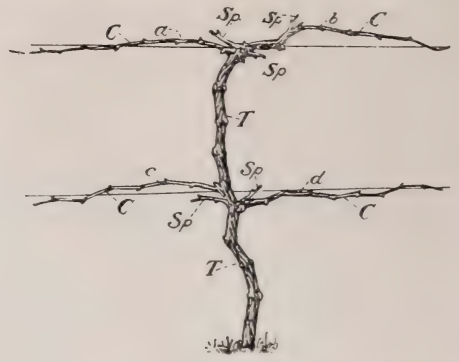


Fig. K

Fig. J. Illustrating the four-cane system of training: A, arms, usually of wood two or more years old; B, branches which are several years old; C, canes, called shoots when green and canes when mature; L, laterals, the secondary shoots of a cane; S, suckers, the shoots starting below the ground from the main body; T, trunk, the stem or main body of the vine; W.-S., water-sprouts, the shoots which start above the ground from wood older than one year; 1, 2, 3, 4, 2-year-old arms.

Fig. K. A vine pruned according to the four-cane Kniffin system: C, canes, called shoots when green and canes when mature; Sp., spurs, canes cut back to one to four eyes; T, trunk, the stem or main body of the vine; a, b, c, d, arms succeeding those shown at their 2-year-old stage in Fig. J at 1, 2, 3, 4.

In pruning the Muscadine type of Grapes it is customary to follow the six-arm renewal system. An extra wire should be added to the trellis; one of the arms of the vine should be cut off each year, and a new arm trained. A period of six years is required to get a complete renewal.

GRAPES

It is a pity that Grapes are not more generally grown in the fruit-gardens of America. The vines need little care other than pruning, and this is by no means difficult. Of course, a trellis is desirable, but not absolutely necessary, for the vines may be trained on a

fence, over a pergola, or even made to provide shade for a rear porch or veranda. When we consider the small amount of labor required to produce a large supply of this luscious fruit, we say, "Plant Grape-vines."

The varieties in this list begin to ripen in July and continue to ripen in the order given.

Moore's Early. Black, with blue bloom. Bunches are of medium size, but the berries are very large and round; quality is exceptionally good. Early.

Campbell's Early. Black. Clusters and berries large; flavor quite sweet and rich. A good keeper and one of the best early varieties.

Winchell (Green Mountain). White. The bunches are large and well filled with berries of medium size. Early.

Lutie. Brownish red. For southern home use and local markets, this variety is unsurpassed. Bunches and berries large, with an abundance of sugary juice. Early.

Brighton. Coppery red. Large bunches, packed full of large and extra-fine berries. Strong-growing and extremely productive vines. Early.



Concord Grapes

GRAPES, continued

Delaware. Red. The bunches and berries are small, but the sweetness and flavor surpass many of the larger sorts.

Diamond. Yellowish white, tinted with yellow when ripe. Large bunches; berries set close together on a long stem. Vines are hardy, vigorous, and produce abundantly.

Martha. White, turning to pale yellow. Bunches and berries of average size; skin is thin, with sweet, juicy flesh. A little earlier than Concord.

Niagara. White; the standard market sort of this color. Bunches medium size, bearing many large berries. Vines strong, healthy and bear fruit in midseason.

Brilliant. Light purple, with lighter bloom. Large berries. Delicious for dessert.

Lindley. Red. On account of the size of both bunches and berries this is an exceptional sort to market. Midseason.

Concord. Dark purple or black. A popular sort; extra-large bunches and berries. Vines will grow almost anywhere and produce an abundance of fruit. Mid-season.

Worden. Black. A thrifty and vigorous vine, producing large, handsome bunches packed full of sweet berries. Midseason.

Catawba. Coppery red. Large, loose bunches of good-sized berries. Flavor sweet and rich. Late.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINE TYPE OF GRAPES

(Scuppernong Family)

A varied species in the South, rarely failing to bear a heavy crop of delicious fruit. The vine seems to be free from all diseases and does not require so much cultivation as other types of Grapes; even with little care you may expect to secure an extra-large crop of fruit, but it will pay to prune properly.

It is advisable to plant a male vine in conjunction with others of this class, unless there are wild Scuppernong vines growing nearby. The plants should be set about 20 feet apart and trained on a three-wire trellis, using the six-arm renewal system. Vines must be pruned each season. Write the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin No. 709, "Muscadine Grapes," which gives full information and culture for this class. The varieties in the following list are arranged in the order of ripening.

Eden. Black. Berries medium size, somewhat acid in flavor. Begin to bear when quite small and produce unusually large crops. It is the earliest of the Muscadine Grapes.

Memory. Jet-black. Berries are very large, produced in good-sized clusters; fruit is juicy, tender, with a good percentage of sugar.

Thomas. Dark reddish purple. Fruit is sweet and tender and the quality seems to surpass all other varieties of the Muscadine class. This variety has been carefully tested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and various state experiment stations, and pronounced the best all-round black Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Bunches bear from eight to ten unusually large bronze berries; the fruit is pulpy, of sweet flavor and good quality. Vines are prolific and free from disease.

Mish. Black. Medium-sized berries which are delicious, rich, and of splendid flavor.

James. Black. The berries are probably the largest of this class, frequently measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

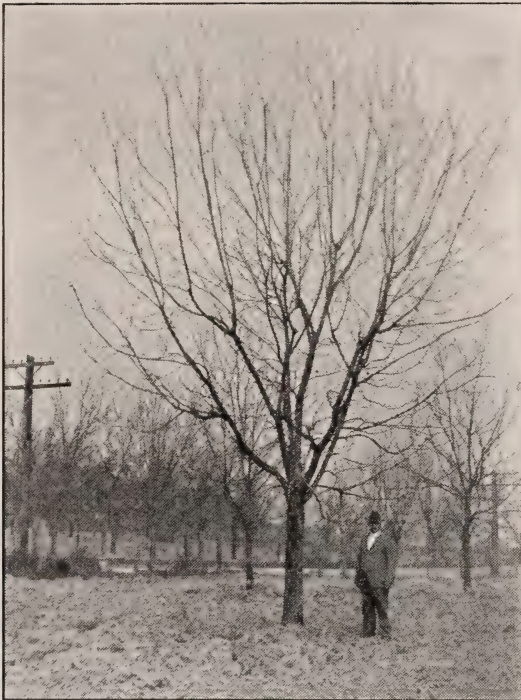
Flowers. Black. Bunches have from fifteen to twenty-five berries, which are of delicious sweet flavor. Ripe about October 1, approximately a month later than Scuppernong.



Catawba Grapes

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS

The demand for Pecans is steadily increasing, owing to the popularity of nuts as food, and thus far it has been necessary to import large quantities every year in order to satisfy the home trade. Thus, the growers of the South have a big opportunity to produce



This Schley Pecan tree bore 100 pounds of nuts when only 11 years old

enough nuts at home to take the place of those now being imported. It will take many years to do this, and even afterward, with the steady increase in demand, it is not likely that there will ever be an over-supply.

Try planting at least a few Pecan trees this year. If your space is limited, set them in the lawn or along the garden fence; they grow quite rapidly, forming very beautiful and practical shade trees, and make handsome trees about the home or on the lawn. They will soon bear generous quantities of delicious nuts—enough for home use, and more.

MR. KERNODLE SAYS, "MY PECAN GROVE IS THE BEST INVESTMENT I HAVE"

I am so proud of my Pecan Grove that I want to tell you more about it. I now have more than 1,200 Pecan trees planted, 50 or more around my home and on the streets in Camp Hill, and the balance on my farm. Some of my eight-year-old trees bore as much as 40 pounds last year, and nearly all of my three- and four-year trees bore some. A few have borne the second year.

My grove on the farm has been brought on with very little expense—only the cost of trees and planting. I have been getting two bales of cotton to the plow for rent through orchard, the same as the rest of the farm, and the renter worked the trees as he cultivated his cotton and other crops. He makes the best cotton nearest the trees, as I put a few pounds of fertilizer around the trees, and the Pecan roots feed so deep that they do not hurt crops much.

There is a ready sale for the nuts, as people are finding out that these paper-shell nuts are much better than ordinary seedling nuts. I have gotten from 25 cts. to \$1 per pound for all I wanted to spare. I am not uneasy about selling these fine nuts, as we have the world for a market and a whole year to market them. This is in line with diversification of crops. I know of no better investment for the cotton farmer than the planting of pecan trees—just as many as he can afford each year. I will want some more of your pecan trees next season, as I consider my pecan grove the best investment I have.

Camp Hill, Ala.

Yours very truly,

J. A. KERNODLE.

Considerable information about Pecan growing has been published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and also by several state experiment stations. These bulletins are of great value to the commercial grower and the man who has only a few trees. Write to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the government bulletins; and to your own state experiment station for local bulletins.

Alley. Nut medium size, good quality. Tree a rapid grower, a young and prolific bearer.

Delmas. A large nut of good quality. Shell of medium thickness and usually fills well. Tree a very strong, healthy grower and early and prolific bearer.

Frotscher. Large; forty-five to fifty to the pound; shell very thin, but rather poor in quality. Good grower; bears early.

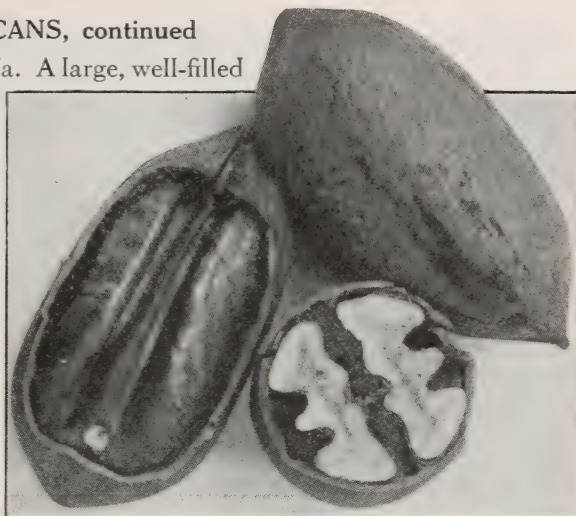
Indiana. Originated about twenty miles north of Vincennes, Ind. Medium, remarkably thin shell, and is well filled with a kernel of excellent quality. The flavor somewhat resembles that of a shellbark. We consider this variety by far the most hardy Pecan now being propagated and especially recommend it for the northern edge of the Pecan belt.

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS, continued

Mantura. Originated in Surry Co., Va. A large, well-filled nut, with very thin shell. Flavor sweet and quality very good. Tree hardy and a good bearer. Well suited to the northern portion of the Pecan-belt.

Money-Maker. Size medium; kernel plump; quality very good; ripens very early. A strong, healthy, vigorous - growing tree and very prolific bearer.

SCHLEY. There is no better nut grown than the Schley Pecan. It is a good cropper and, although the crops are not quite so heavy as Money-maker or Stuart, it invariably brings higher prices. Shell thin. Better plant Schley trees.



Pecans

STUART. A large nut, averaging forty or fifty to the pound. The tree is strong, upright, and bears heavy crops of plump nuts. An excellent commercial variety.

Van Deman. Very large nuts, forty to forty-five to the pound. Shell thin. Prolific as Schley after the tenth year. Brings good prices, and as a profit-getter it is next to Schley.

CHESTNUTS

We grow budded Chestnuts quite largely in two varieties—Paragon and Ridgely. Valuable on account of their large size, early-bearing qualities, often bearing at two years of age, and better in quality than the Japan Chestnut.

Paragon. Of Spanish strain. Succeeds well in the South. An early and abundant bearer; good quality and valuable; very large.

Ridgely. Also of Spanish strain. Large and productive; quality good; tree hardy and a strong grower.

Japan. Grown from seed. Trees bear very early and abundantly. A valuable novelty for the lawn; very ornamental. Nuts very large and showy.

American Sweet. Common old variety; well known.

WALNUTS (*Juglans*)

JAPANESE. Trees are healthy, vigorous and of rapid growth, inclined to make low, spreading heads, but can be trained into almost any desired shape. The fruit is borne in great clusters, five- and six-year-old trees often producing from one-half to one bushel of nuts.



Sieboldii Walnut

By simply dropping the nuts into boiling water for a few minutes and cracking by a slight tap while hot, the shell readily parts and kernel can be extracted whole.

Sieboldii. Nuts medium size; thick shell; kernel sweet and good. A young and heavy bearer where it does well.

Cordiformis. Heart-shaped; thinner shell than Sieboldii.

BLACK WALNUTS. Common American. Valuable for timber and nuts.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, Budded. The budded varieties are much superior. We offer only the best sorts.

FILBERTS (Hazelnut). Will grow on almost any soil, preferably a damp location.

ALMONDS. Two varieties, hard shell and soft shell. Should be more largely planted.



Berries and Small Fruits

Berries and small fruits are going to hold an increasingly important place as the science of fruit-growing develops in the South. They have always had a big place in home plantings, and for this purpose, also, they will become more important, as more good varieties are being introduced and older kinds improved.

The importance of berries and small fruits for the home must not be overlooked. No family with a piece of garden 10 feet square can afford not to set out at least a few plants of one of the berries in the following list. There is little danger of getting too many, for if the crop is too large for home needs, the surplus can easily be sold at a profit.

RASPBERRIES

Cluster of Raspberries This really valuable fruit follows the strawberry in the spring, and lasts over a period of three weeks or more. It is easy to grow, valuable for home use and local market. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. After bearing season is over, cut out all old canes and keep clean.

CUTHBERT. Most reliable red variety for the South. Plants vigorous and productive. Fruit large, firm, and sweet.

Miller Red. A new red variety, valuable in some sections, but not equal to the Cuthbert here.

Golden Queen. The best yellow; a beauty. Bears large crops, even though not given the highest cultivation. Plant a few of this variety with the others.

GREGG. The oldest black variety, and the most generally known. Strong grower, good bearer, and altogether a profitable sort.

Kansas. Black. A strong, vigorous grower, bearing immense crops. Early and of good quality. One of the favorite varieties with fruit growers.

Cumberland. The best black. We have fruited this variety; it is early, productive and has a long season. Size large; good quality.

SCARFF. A recent introduction and one of the finest blackcaps we have ever offered. The plant is strong and bears immense crops of large, coal-black berries. The flavor is delicious. Free from disease and very hardy. The price is double that of the ordinary sorts, but Scarff is worth it.

ST. REGIS. Everbearing when kept in a growing condition. Will grow almost anywhere, and is suited with sand, clay, or loam. Plants set one season ought to bear a fair crop the next. Red.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Pinch the canes back when 4 feet high. Light, moderately rich land is preferable.

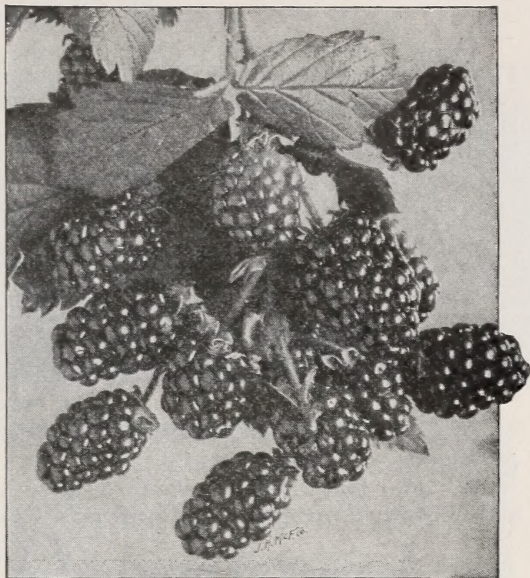
Early Harvest. One of the earliest; berry of medium size and good quality; prolific.

Erie. Very productive; berries large, coal-black, and solid; a good keeper.

Eldorado. Vines vigorous and productive. Berries jet-black, borne in large clusters; sweet and pleasant. Good keeper and shipper.

Lovett. One of the best we have tested. Large, jet-black and very prolific.

Wilson. An old standard variety. Large, productive, ripening its fruit early and maturing the crop in a short time, making it valuable for market.



Lucretia Dewberry (much reduced)

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. The best variety. Large and prolific; valuable for home and market.

Superior to the blackberry, and larger.

Easily cultivated. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows.

STRAWBERRIES

In our latitude, early Strawberries ripen in April—the first of the small fruits. By planting a selection from the varieties given below, a succession can be had for a month. Strawberries are a sure crop, either on the first or second blooming.

The following varieties, the best for home and market, are named in the order of their ripening:

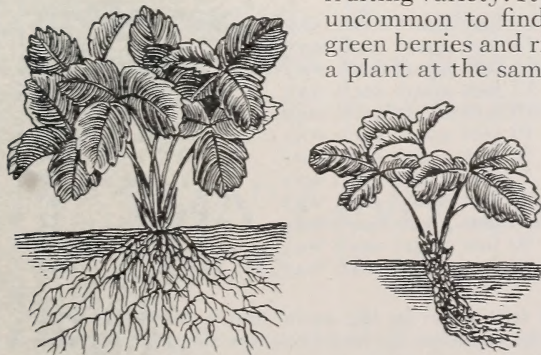
Missionary. The best early market sort we have tried. We recommend it above all other early berries.

Lady Thompson. Midseason. Succeeds well throughout the country. Color, quality and plant all good.

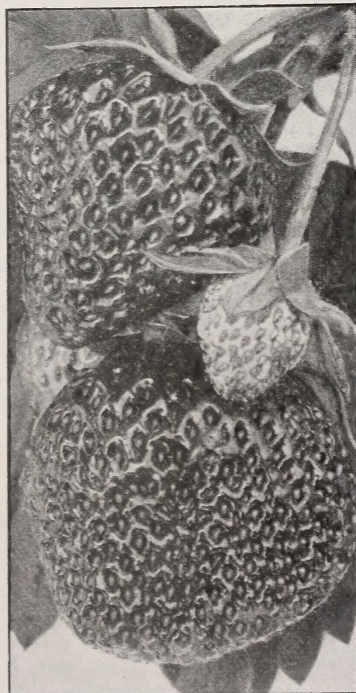
GREENSBORO FAVORITE. Medium size; deep, rich red. Large as Lady Thompson, more prolific, bears ten days longer. Plants strong, deeply rooted, bearing well in dry weather. Our leader.

Gandy. Large, firm, handsome, prolific. The best late variety.

PROGRESSIVE. The best everbearer. We have tried this to our entire satisfaction and put our O. K. on it. The quality is fully as fine as that of any spring-fruited variety. It is not at all uncommon to find blossoms, green berries and ripe fruit on a plant at the same time.



Strawberries properly and improperly set



Greensboro Favorite

CURRENTS

Prune Currant bushes sparingly, as they bear on one-year-old wood.

Fay's Prolific. One of the best reds, and more largely planted than any other variety. When properly grown, this is a decidedly productive sort.

Black Naples. Valuable for jellies and jams; has a musky odor.

White Grape. The best white. Berries large; very productive; less acid than the reds.

Pomona. Very profitable, heavy bearer; clear bright red; splendid quality, with very few seeds. Hangs well after ripening.

GOOSEBERRIES

As they bear on year-old wood, they should be pruned sparingly.

Houghton's Seedling, pale red; **Red Jacket,** deep red; **Downing,** large, red; **Smith's White.**

ASPARAGUS

Every home-garden should have at least a row of Asparagus; a few hundred roots will supply an ordinary family.

We offer two varieties which we have found to be the leaders, both for home use and market: **Palmetto** and **Conover's Colossal.**

RHUBARB (Pie-Plant)

The crisp, juicy stalks of Rhubarb, with their peculiar acid flavor, are the first things that are ready in the spring for stewing and making pies and tarts. Requires partial shade in the South.

PACKING

For marketing, the fruit should be put up neatly and handled with great care. A peck of fruit in a neat, fancy package, with all the bad specimens out, will sell for more than two pecks in bad shape, put up in an unsightly manner and package.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Often trees are planted too close, thereby retarding their growth and development. The following we consider advisable.

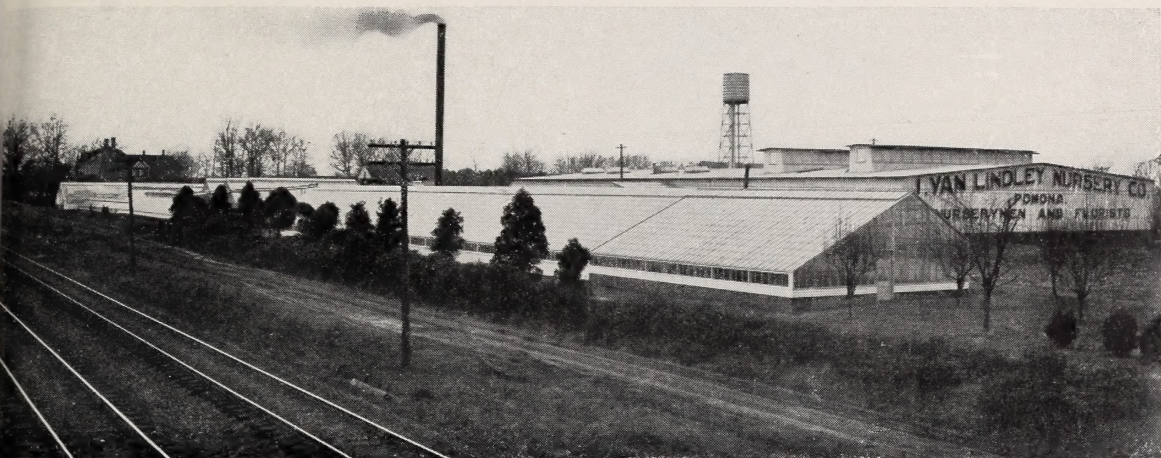
	Feet apart each way		Feet apart each way
Standard Apples.....	25 to 35	Plums and Apricots.....	15
Peaches.....	15 to 20	Japanese Plums.....	12 to 15
Standard Pears.....	20	Quinces.....	10
Dwarf Pears.....	10	Grape-Vines.....	10 to 20
Sour Cherries and Nectarines.....	20	Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4
Sweet Cherries.....	25 to 40	Pecans.....	40 to 60

Number of Trees or Plants Required Per Acre Where Planted Various Distances Apart

Proper distances apart of the different trees and vines have been given under their respective heads on previous pages.

1 foot apart each way.....	43,560	14 feet apart each way.....	222
2 feet apart each way.....	10,890	15 feet apart each way.....	193
3 feet apart each way.....	4,840	16 feet apart each way.....	170
4 feet apart each way.....	2,725	17 feet apart each way.....	150
5 feet apart each way.....	1,742	18 feet apart each way.....	134
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210	19 feet apart each way.....	120
7 feet apart each way.....	888	20 feet apart each way.....	108
8 feet apart each way.....	680	25 feet apart each way.....	69
9 feet apart each way.....	537	30 feet apart each way.....	48
10 feet apart each way.....	435	40 feet apart each way.....	27
11 feet apart each way.....	360	50 feet apart each way.....	17
12 feet apart each way.....	302	60 feet apart each way.....	12
13 feet apart each way.....	257		

If it is desired to plant a certain number of feet apart in the rows, and have the rows a different number of feet apart, then multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance apart the plants are in the rows, the product of which divided into 43,560 will give the number of trees, etc., required per acre.



Cut-Flower Department



WE are always prepared to furnish Wedding Bouquets, Funeral Pieces, Baskets, and other floral designs, as well as loose bouquets of Carnations, Roses, Sweet Peas, Lilies-of-the-Valley, Violets, etc.

We employ skilled designers to decorate homes and churches for weddings, anniversaries, birthdays, and similar formal occasions.

Our cut-flower store is at Greensboro, N. C., where we have excellent mail and express service in all directions, and are able to make quick shipments.

All orders are given prompt attention, and we are careful to see that the flowers are delivered when wanted. We select only fresh-cut flowers to fill orders, and take great pains in packing so they will reach you in prime condition.

VAN LINDLEY COMPANY
FLORISTS **GREENSBORO, N. C.**

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.
Pomona, N.C.

Trees That Produce Results

